TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 19.

UROPE'S CROP SHORTAGE WILL BOOST EXPORTS

broad Thinks U. S. Shipments of Foodstuffs Will Continue in Larger Volume Than in 1921.

urope will buy heavily this year on the United States, both for materials and foodstuffs. Amer- 's exports, therefore will continue in as large a volume, if not ger than in 1921. The best estimates of American trade observers ve revealed that Europe's crops not up to predictions.

America's wheat surplus will be wn upon to make up shortages different European countries. ile crops in the chief grain-wing regions of Europe are in condition there will be a de- ency in output because of poor lts from the sowings last Fall. Competent experts abroad, re- ting to the commerce depart- nt and other government agen- s agree that to make up the rtage in the larger producing as as well as the much larger ficiency in the Central European ntries will result in a steadier flow American products to European yers.

New Credit Established.

A more hopeful view prevails of rope's ability to finance heavier chases. Reports to the Federal serve Board and other fiscal ncies indicate that European se- ties are being sold in large vol- in the United States at the ent time, and the result will be establishment of new credit nnels through which larger for- trade may be arranged.

rade experts, reviewing Europe's needs for the remainder of year, cite the following facts:

Rumania, one of Europe's great n storehouses, offers bad prospects for next season's harvests.

ntensive efforts are being made England, France, Italy and Ru- ia to increase the Spring plant- to make up part of expected tages.

Germany, the Netherlands and the potato shortage, with companying high prices, has ed to stimulate larger acreage potatoes at the expense of beet ar acreage.

onditions closer to normal ap- to exist in Belgium, Scandina- and Italy.

Cultivate War Areas.

the war areas of Europe it is mated that 90 per cent of the land will be under cultivation year.

avy buying this Spring already restored partially the depleted stocks of Great Britain.

ance, Belgium and the Nether- s must continue to purchase ly of grains through the entire mer, experts declared.

ost persistent demand comes Central Europe. This is due the exhaustion of native grain ss potato shortage, scant sup- of fodder as a result of the ght last Autumn.

ustria's import demands of flour e probably will amount to 324,- tons between March 1 and ust 1.

ermany is far from self-support- her foodstuff production and continue to buy extensively American exporters.

ndis Says U. S. Has Not Won War

eclaring that Americans have kept faith with soldiers who ed during the World war, Kene- Mountain Landis, baseball com- ssioner, told a gathering at a din- given by the Franklin County association at Columbus, Ohio, unless we do our duty by them, ving every duty in their favor, will not yet have won the war. mployers, he said, were in many prejudiced against A. E. F. He made no mention of the s, however, merely urging that diers be given a chance at positions.

most a score of veterans of the of Kenesaw Mountain, in Judge Landis' father fought from which he derived his attended the banquet. "Cy" g, old baseball pitcher, also a guest.

POUNDS OF BUTTER IN WEEK, COW'S RECORD

rty pounds of butter in seven is the production record just unced for a California cow by lm H. Gardner, superinten- of testing for the Holstein- an Association of America. The is Miss Aggie Ormsby Segis, a ered Holstein owned by Fred ook, Lankershim, Cal. Her production during the seven was 644.9 pounds. The test supervised by the California cultural college, the California association and the National ein association.

OK SCHOOL GRAD WORE 22 LBS. MAIL

man wearing 22 pounds of ar- plate a quarter of an inch beneath his shirt was arrested os Angeles. He also had type- instructions from a "bur- correspondence school" and armed. The armor was found a policeman tapped the man ertently and heard the ring of

ig and Barrie Get Degrees

ld Marshal Haig and Sir James Barrie have been formally in- ed as chancellor and rector of Andrew's university with the mony and incidents customary uch functions. These included bestowal of honorary degrees Ellen Terry, Squire Bancroft, mas Hardy, John Galsworthy others.

Feared Electricity, Oil Lamp Causes Her Death in Fire

An old-fashioned fear of electricity cost Mrs. Elizabeth Steurer, 92, of New York, mother of Charles D. Steurer, publisher of the Bank Reporter and former owner of the North Side News, her life.

She had refused to have electric lights in her apartment, which she lighted with oil lamps.

Arising during the night she overturned a lamp in lighting it. She was discovered dead, in the middle of the floor with her clothing burned off.

FARM PRODUCTS MORE VALUABLE

Gross Value Shows Increase of 152.2 Per Cent in Ten Years.

Products of the farms of the country had a gross value of $21,425,623,614 in 1919 the Census Bureau announces. That was an increase of 152.2 per cent, or $12,931,393,307, over 1909 when their gross value was $8,230,407.

Iowa led all states in gross value of farm products with a total of $1,447,938,473. Texas was second state with $1,369,471,705. Illinois was third with $1,298,906,917.

The gross value of crops produced aggregated $14,755,364,894. Texas led in production of crops, with a total value of $1,071,542,103, Iowa was second with $890,391,299 and Illinois third with $864,737,833.

It is estimated that animals sold or slaughtered were valued at $3,511,050,000. Iowa led with $420,300,000. Illinois was second with $274,800,000 and Missouri third with $270,800,000.

Livestock products were valued at $2,667,072,273. New York led with $225,465,739. Wisconsin was second with $213,022,023 and Pennsylvania was third with $156,012,051.

Forest products were valued at $394,321,828. North Carolina led with $32,735,263. Virginia was second with $24,142,423 and Georgia was third with $21,657,200.

Nursery and hothouse products were valued at $97,814,619. New York led with $10,999,578. Illinois was second with $10,758,698 and Pennsylvania was third with $9,266,563.

The term "gross value of farm products" is explained by the Bureau of the Census as corresponding approximately with the gross value of products for a manufacturing industry, and for many purposes forms a fairly satisfactory index of the relative importance of agriculture in different areas. It contains, however, officials say, a large element of duplication on account of crops fed to livestock and some duplication where domestic animals are sold and resold within the year.

HYPNOTIST CALLS HELP TO AWAKEN HIS FIRST VICTIM

After taking a correspondence course in hypnotism, Ralph H. Seaman of Yorkvillage, Maine, a freshman at New Hampshire college, tried out his powers on his roommate and fellow townsman, W. Briant Hobson, before an admiring student audience.

The spell worked. The subject fell limp, and the amateur was satisfied he had acquired the knack. But when he tried to bring his roommate back to consciousness, Seaman discovered that all passes, snapping of fingers, shaking, pinching and shouting were of no avail.

A druggist was summoned and brought stimulants; a physician was called and gave medicine; two members of the faculty were sent for and considered the case. Hobson was brought out of the coma by a combination of all known antidotes for hypnosis and fainting.

Living Cost Down U. S. Report Shows

The average cost of living in the United States decreased 4.2 per cent in the period from December, 1921, to March, 1922, and 22.9 per cent from June, 1920, to last March, the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor announced. The level of prices in March, however, the bureau's figures show, was 66.9 per cent higher than in 1913.

ASKS U. S. PENSION FOR SAVING ENSIGN

Carlos Lopez Sene, who recovered the ensign of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor and delivered it to the American consulate the day following the destruction of the warship in 1898, has applied to the United States government for a pension in recognition of that service.

Sene has for years been a sandwich man, familiar on the streets of Havana for his fancy costumes and gaudily painted signs. But the advertising business, he says, has not been profitable of late. His petition for a pension, filed with the American legation, gives poverty as a reason for the request.

NEWSPAPER PRINTS BIBLE AS SERIAL

The Bluefield, W. Va., Daily Telegraph began recently the printing of the New Testament in serial form and will, says Colonel Shotter, editor and owner, continue the practice until the final chapter of Revelations has appeared.

Every morning, under a double-column heading "Read the Bible With Us," will appear parts of the New Testament, exactly as it appears in bound volumes of the Bible.

REPUBLICANS IN TARIFF BLOC TO HELP FARMERS

20 States Represented in Senate by Formation of Bloc Favoring Tariff on Farm Products.

Swinging in from a wide arc from California to New Hampshire, the newly-formed senate "tariff bloc" gathers strength from 20 different states to wage war for tariffs favoring the agricultural interests of the nation.

Differing from all other combinations, the "tariff bloc" ignores support from the minority and fills its ranks solely from the Republican side. The "bloc" represents a friendly little fight within the Republican ranks with western and midwestern senators, backed by a few easterners, fighting the combined Republican forces of the East for tariffs which would benefit the producers of the nation's farm crops.

A Democrat would describe the rivalry as a fight between the manufacturer and the producer. At any rate, the "bloc" showed sufficient strength in the preliminary clashes to demonstrate that it held a whip-hand in the tariff fight.

In voting, of course, the "bloc" would gain strong support from the Democratic side and actually must do so to carry its "pet" amendments to the permanent tariff bill as reported by the senate finance committee.

The program as outlined by Senator Gooding of Idaho, elected chairman of the "bloc," was based on schedules approved by the national farm organizations, including the National Grange, the National Poultry association, the National Wool Growers' association, the American National Live Stock association, the American Cotton association and the National Tariff association.

Twenty-five senators form the "bloc," and it gains its greatest strength from Pacific coast and far-western states. It must win over 24 Democrats to insure passage of any measures which it favors. With 36 Democrats to furnish this quota, the "bloc's" majority strength is unquestioned.

The senators publicly announced as members of the "bloc" are: Gooding, Idaho, chairman; Johnson and Shortridge, California; McNary and Stanfield, Oregon; Jones and Poindexter, Washington; Nicholson and Phipps, Colorado; Ladd, North Dakota; Sterling and Norbeck, South Dakota; Oddie, Nevada; Bursum, New Mexico; Rawson, Iowa; Cameron, Arizona; Warren, Wyoming; Capper, Kansas; Spencer, Missouri; Harreld, Oklahoma; New, Indiana; Townsend, Michigan; Willis, Ohio; Weller, Maryland, and Keyes, New Hampshire.

Tariff Real Tax on People, Claim

Taxes that would be imposed by the pending tariff bill would be as real as those imposed by the revenue bill and probably as great, from three to four billions of dollars, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the senate finance committee, declared in a minority report filed in the senate.

"They must be paid by all the people," the report says, "just as those in the revenue bill must be paid by all the people and not by the beneficiaries, who have demanded and got them. The people must not only pay the taxes on imports, which go directly into the treasury, but they must pay the resulting increases in prices of all the things they buy and consume."

Soldiers' Hospital Bill Passes House

The $25,000,000 soldier hospital bill making immediately available $12,000,000 for beginning construction of institutions in 12 of 14 veteran bureau districts, was passed last week by the house. It now goes to the senate. Reported by Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, the measure was put through by unanimous vote.

SNAIL ARMY RAIDS COAST VEGETATION

A pest of snails, imported originally for edible purposes from Sicily, is threatening to destroy all vegetation in La Jolla, Cal.

A resident of La Jolla, traveling in Sicily, brought over a few hundred of the snails about five years ago.

AWAKENING OF INDUSTRY NOW IS WIDESPREAD

Labor Secretary Davis Reports General Improvement in Employment Situation Over Country.

Employment conditions in the United States demonstrate that there is widespread industrial awakening extending from coast to coast, Secretary of Labor Davis declared in commenting upon investigations and reports made by the federal employment service. Although there are a few dark spots in which considerable unemployment is yet reported, Mr. Davis added, the entire country can be said to have come out of the depression.

Farm Situation Better.

"The farm situation is decidedly encouraging," Mr. Davis said. "The demand for farm help from all sections of the country is indicative of the optimistic attitude of the farmer. As there are 6,448,000 farms in the country, they will absorb a tremendous amount of labor.

"New York state reports a great decrease in unemployment. There is a revival of business in the New England states, notwithstanding the suspension in textiles. I am pleased to advise that reports coming from New Jersey state that building and contract operations are now in full swing. They are encouraging outside workers to come to their state, especially in the building lines. Ohio reports increased activity along all lines. Pennsylvania is showing a decided improvement in industry.

"There is considerable improvement in Indiana. The Federal Director of Spokane, Wash., under date of April 22, reports labor conditions throughout the state as showing gradual improvement. Farm help is in demand, with a slight shortage. There is an increase in building operations. Under date of April 29, the federal director for Kansas reports that weather conditions are unfavorable, retarding industrial upward movement, but that the prospects are very encouraging.

Improvement Widespread.

"There has been a large absorption of labor in Baltimore, Md. Great building activities are going on at that point. Kentucky has not shown much change in activity in the past month. The West North Central district, comprising the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, are all entering upon an era of considerable activity. In some of these sections, especially North Dakota, there is an actual shortage of experienced farm help."

ASKS MILLIONS TO SINK SHIPS

Navy Board Urges Sale of Some Vessels and Scrapping of 14.

Recommendations that capital ships to be scrapped under the naval limitation treaty be disposed of by sale of those under construction and by sale for junk or sinking by gunfire in the case of completed ships are contained in the report of the board of naval officers appointed to consider ways and means of carrying out treaty provisions.

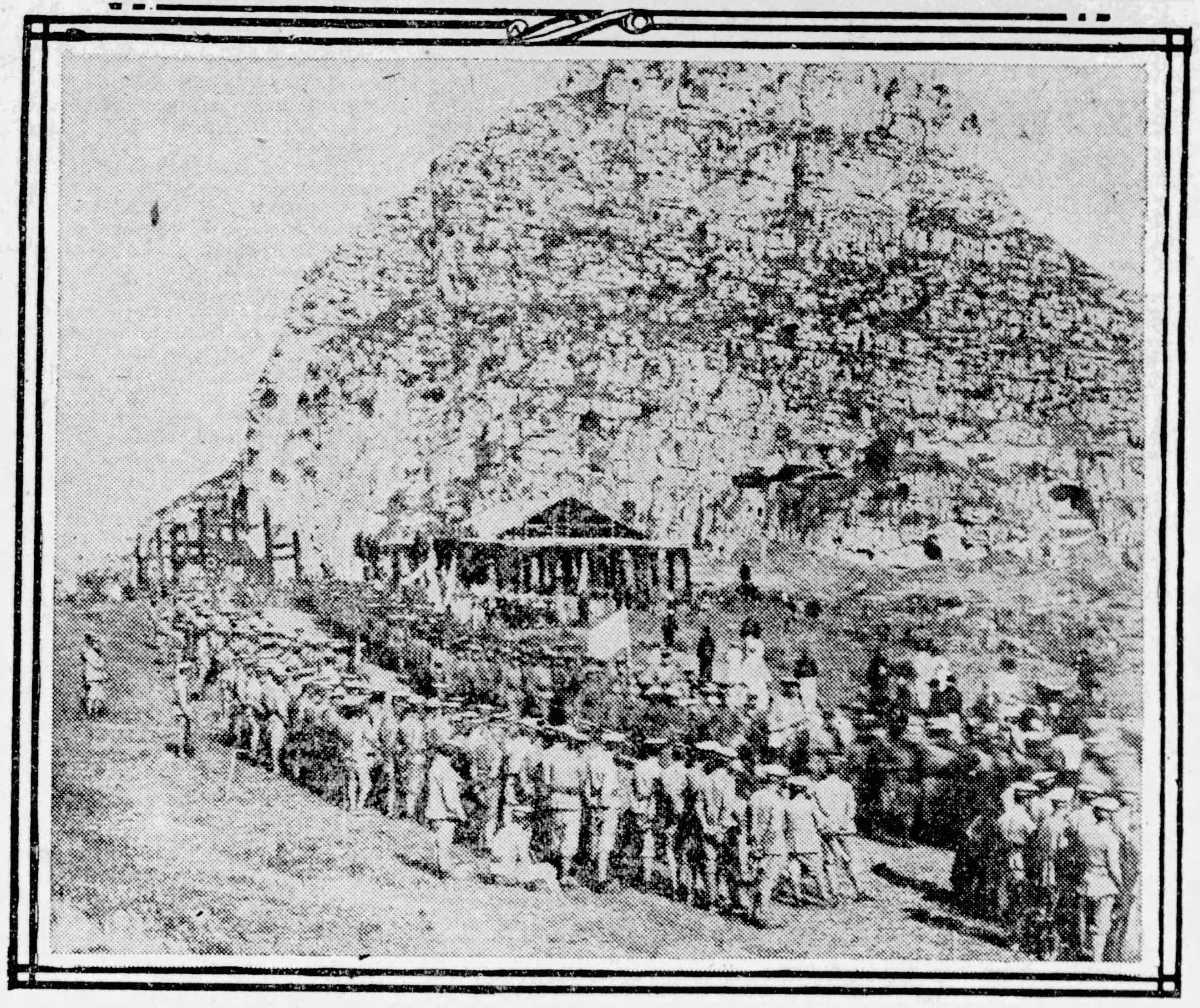
A preliminary estimate of $70,000,000 as to the cost of operation is included in the report.

The board urged the $70,000,000 be made immediately available, stating that a considerable saving on ships building under contract and to be scrapped could be made if the terms of settlement were worked out promptly with the contractors.

The board recommends that the battle cruisers, Lexington, under construction at Fort River, Mass., and Saratoga, building by the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., be converted into airplane carriers under the treaty terms, the other four cruisers to be sold on the stocks to the highest bidder.

Existing battleships which the board recommends for sale or for destruction by gunfire are the Virginia, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Connecticut, Louisiana, Vermont, Minnesota, Kansas, New Hampshire, Michigan, South Carolina, New Jersey, and the Delaware or North Dakota. One of the last two ships, to be designated later, is to be used as a target ship under the treaty.

Chinese Civil War Picture



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HERE is the army of the South China government passing in parade before Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the government for which this army is fighting in the civil war in China. Dr. Sun is in the decorated reviewing stand at the foot of the mountain which is near the Chang Kwan bridge, close to the south gate of Kewilin where the army had been in camp during the Winter.

HARDING HEARS SHAKEUP PLANS

Walter Brown and Aides Present Reorganization Ideas to President.

President Harding has under consideration the proposals of the joint congressional committee on reorganization of government departments and bureaus preparatory to submission of the plans to the congressional committee which is to draft legislation to put them into effect. Only a few questions remain to be smoothed out, says Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, a member of the committee, and then the program is to be submitted to the committee.

The report was submitted to the President by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, chairman of the commission at a conference at the White House attended by the members of the body. Other conferences are expected to be held by the Executive with members of the commission and other congressmen on the reorganization proposals which are understood to include consolidation of the war and navy departments and rearrangement of several bureaus.

Efforts toward reorganization are said to have met with opposition in some of the departments under consideration for changes, including the interior, agriculture and commerce departments. It has been suggested, however, that these sections of the report to which the executive advisors have offered no objection, should be submitted to congress without awaiting final approval of the entire report.

Members of the joint congressional committee, in addition to Mr. Brown, are Senators Smoot of Utah, and Wadsworth of New York, Republicans, and Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, and Representatives Temple of Pennsylvania and Reevis of Nebraska, Rebublicans, and Moore, Democrat, of Virginia.

Large Ohio Fruit Crop Is Expected

There will be two or three times as much fruit this year as last year even with the frost damage that has been done, if there is no further severe weather, C. J. West, federal agricultural statistician, says.

Last year's fruit crop in the state was a little less than a fourth of normal, West asserts, who said buds were so thick this year that those that escaped being nipped promise a fair crop.

A report by West showed peaches damaged 50 per cent; pears and cherries, 50 per cent, and plums 50 per cent.

Lake peaches, the report says, suffered very little damage. Summer and early apples were hit harder than late apples.

Each Stolen Fag May Cost Robber 2½ Years in Pen

Fifty years imprisonment for the theft of a package of 20 cigarets is the possibility facing Frank Lynch of New York. He pointed a revolver at the head of Irving Green and robbed him of all he possessed, which proved to be the cigarets.

The grand jury has indicted him for: Robbery in the first degree; assault in the first degree; grand larceny in the first degree, and receiving stolen goods.

The maximum punishment for the lot is 50 years.

RUSSIAN GENERAL NOW COMMANDS NIGHT WATCHMEN

The stock of ex-generals of the Russian imperial army is running just a bit low, reports Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of Constantinople Woman's college, who has arrived in this country for a speaking tour on behalf of the American colleges in the Near East.

General Maximovitch, a famous Russian army officer, who lately glistened with gold braid and decorations and commanded a division of the czar's army, now wears an inconspicuous suit of gray while directing the operations of half-a-dozen night watchmen who patrol the grounds of Constantinople college.

This able and educated Russian gentleman was glad to exchange the soviet prison where he formerly languished for the comfortable security of the American college for girls. His wife, a distinguished Russian pianist, has become a teacher of music at Constantinople college; his daughter has entered as a student, and his son is enrolled in Robert college, the American college for men.

PORPOISES BATTLE SHARKS IN OCEAN

Thrilling stories of a deep sea battle between nearly 100 porpoises and a half dozen sharks were brought in by passengers on the liner Frederick VII.

Passengers said they saw at least 40 porpoises slain. One woman urged the captain to stop and send out a boat load of sailors to kill the sharks, but the captain said he was neutral.

FINGER NAILS SET THIS BUILDING AFIRE

Sparks from finger nails created by friction with clothing in a centrifugal wringer ignited gas fumes arising from a cleaning and pressing machine and caused a fire with a loss estimated at $5,000 in a cleaning establishment in Lincoln, Neb.

N. C. R. FOUNDER STRICKEN, DIES

Heart Attack on Train Fatal to John H. Patterson of Dayton, O.

John H. Patterson, founder and chairman of the board of directors of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, died suddenly on May 7 aboard a train for Atlantic City.

Mr. Patterson was stricken with a heart attack and died before medical assistance could reach him. He was seated in a chair chatting with his valet, his only companion, when as the train passed through Kirkwood, Camden county, he suddenly fell unconscious. Dr. T. F. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., who was in the next car, was summoned but all restoratives failed. He had been a sufferer from a chronic cardiac condition.

Mr. Patterson had reservations at a beach front hotel, where he was to have remained for two weeks for the benefit of his health.

Banker Dies After Operation on Brain

Henry P. Davison, member of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and directing head of the American Red Cross during the World war, died at 1:30 on May 6 on the operating table while surgeons were attempting to remove a tumor from his brain at his country estate in Locust Valley, L. I.

The financier faced death as imperturbably as he had met the problems of life.

It was only the night before that announcement was made that Mr. Davison, who went under the knife last August, would have to undergo another operation.

The first operation, performed to relieve pressure on the auditory nerve, which produced headaches and insomnia, disclosed the tumor. Its removal was not attempted because it was felt that the patient could not stand further loss of blood or anaesthetic.

He did not rally as well as had been expected, however, and the surgeons decided that another operation was imperative.

Price Cuts in Fall Clothing Promised

Promise of price reductions up to 15 per cent in men's clothing and furnishings for Fall and Winter, with light-toned, snappy styles in overcoats, highly colored, with plaid backs and raglan shoulders, were held forth by the buying convention of the United National Clothiers.

"Suits for men for Fall and Winter will show staple worsteds for the older men and cassimeres for the young," said W. L. Mohr, treasurer and general manager.

MARKET RADIOPHONE WORK AGAIN HELD UP

"Until we know where we stand as to wave-length regulations, we cannot say just when nor how we can start market radiophone broadcasting to Ohio farms and farm bureau offices."

This is how Prof. Roy A. Brown of the electrical engineering department, the Ohio State University, summed up the situation as to the proposed service. The Hoover radio commission has reconvened in Washington after several week's recess, and a code of the air which they are now drawing up will have to be passed by Congress before state market news and weather report services will be assigned a definite wave length.

Premier's Wife, Daughter Hurt

Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the British prime minister, and her daughter, Megan, were slightly bruised in an automobile accident near Nervi, a small town four miles southeast of Genoa. The machine in which they were riding collided with one driven by the son of Premier Bratiano of Rumania.

HUGE FEDERAL CUT OF BILLION AND HALF SEEN

President Harding Points to Great Economies at Capital Under Dawes' Budget System.

Ships and shoes and sealing wax as well as mucilage, binding twine and miscellaneous groceries—figure in the $1,600,000,000 saving which Director Dawes of the budget bureau expects to pare from the gross expenditures of the government during 1922, as compared with those of 1921.

The detailed report, sent by President Harding to congress Monday, comprises nearly 100 pages of closely printed items the scope of which would make a large department store's offerings seem quite limited in comparison.

In computing the economy resulting from the transfer of the surplus materials from one department to another, Director Dawes is credited as saving only the difference between the market price and the forced sale price. Thus a quantity of steel washers and oil, transferred from the shipping board to the public printer, resulted in net estimated savings of exactly 14 cents, one army saddle sent from the ship board to the interior department saved $5.60 and a quantity of salt to the marine corps was credited with $11.97.

Ships Transferred.

Several millions of dollars in ships transferred figured in the report, ranging from launch No. 4498, valued at $900, to oilers of the Ramapo and Sapelo types entered at $635,000 each. The replacement value of the oilers was estimated at $1,099,000 but Director Dawes held that they would only bring $464,000 at forced sale.

Presenting figures that "will fully convey to the congress the helpful results attending the inauguration of a more efficient business system," the President's letter said:

"It will be noted that in the expenditures of government for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1922, after eliminating the estimates for the public debt, operations in capital funds and similar accounts, all of which tend to confuse our understanding of the actual cost of the routine business of government, there has been a reduction in the expenditures of administration over the outlay of 1921 of $907,500,000. These highly gratifying figures relate to reduced expenditures which come under the influence of executive pressure and do not include $700,000,000 of other reductions which are not related to the routine business of government. Compared with this reduction of $907,500,000, the director of the budget detailed $250,134,835.03 as the sum representing the savings and economies which may be fairly accredited to the new system of administration and the widespread commitment throughout the various departments to effect a more efficient and economic administration of the government's business. Of this sum about $12,000,000 represents postponed construction and maintenance which will probably be unnecessary under the reduced program of next year.

Expenditure Below Estimate.

"It affords an interesting comparison to note that the expenditures for the current fiscal year were estimated last December by the director of the budget at $3,967,922,366, and that the actual expenditures will be $45,550,336 less than that estimate. With this reduction the expenditures for the year will be $3,922,372,030 which is approximately $1,600,000,000 less than the actual outlay for the preceding fiscal year.

"It is not dependable to estimate savings and economies wholly on the figures presented to congress in making its appropriations. Economies and savings must, of necessity, be brought about through administration.

"The pressure for reduced expenditures and increased economies resulted in an esitmated reserve last August, out of the appropriations for the current fiscal year of over $112,000,000, and continued pressure since that time has raised this reserve to approximately $136,000,000, notwithstanding a reappropriation by congress of over $7,000,000 of the original reserve. This reveals the possibilities of the widespread administrative commitment to reduce the cost of routine government business. On the whole, I believe the congress will find the operation of the newly adopted methods to be highly gratifying, not only in having brought about reductions in expenditure in accord with the manifest wishes of congress in reduced appropriations, but in revealing the possibilities of large savings through still more efficient methods in the future, thus conveying to the people the determination of those in authority to operate the government effectively at the least possible cost, to make the government's full contribution to a return to the normal ways of peace, and ultimately lifting the excessive burden of taxation."

U. S. Begins War Contract Probe

Steps were taken by the executive and legislative branches of the government last week for investigation and prosecution with vigor of wartime fraud cases.

President Harding sent to the house a request for a special appropriation of $500,000 to be used by the department of justice to investigate and prosecute all cases, civil or criminal, growing out of the war.

Simultaneously, Attorney General Daugherty announced the appointment of former Representative Roscoe C. McCulloch of Canton, O., as a special assistant attorney general to take charge of the government's investigation and possible criminal prosecution of cases involving war camp contracts and expenditures.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

AS THIS is written—at the beginning of the week—delegates to the Genoa conference seem to be looking for the legend, "This Way Out." Nothing has been accomplished beyond exposing the suspicions and fears that haunt the minds of representative Europeans.

Born to war and reared in an atmosphere where treaties are scrapped, mistrust finds a natural abiding place in the hearts of the delegates. A month has gone by in discussions of this and that, but with no unanimous agreement on any point. To every proposition there have been two or three nations to raise objections. Every delegate wants to gain something for his country, and none is ready to make any considerable sacrifice for the good of all.

Russians Bring Discord.

Americans cannot see why agreement is so difficult, but Americans do not live within the shadow of war. France cannot trust Germany. The present German government, however good its intentions might be, has the traditions of the old regime against it. France cannot well believe that a change in the form of government has changed the German nature. Young Germans are still taught to prepare for the day of revenge, when they must regain what was lost in the late war. With the consciousness of an unregenerate Germany in their minds the French cannot listen to Russia's disarmament proposals.

Russia has done nothing in the conference except create notes of discord. Intentionally or otherwise the soviet's delegates went to Genoa as troublemakers. They began by firing their disarmament proposal in the teeth of the French, only to have it develop later that Russia had a treaty with France's late enemy.

Money the Great Need.

One of the great needs of the nations represented at the conference, with the possible exception of Great Britain and Italy, is money. Payment of the German reparations stands between France and bankruptcy, and Germany doesn't want to pay, if there is any way to get out of it. Russia is worse than bankrupt. She must have funds and recognition, but especially funds, which would mean technical recognition.

The conference wants soviet Russia to assume old Russia's indebtedness, but sovietism balks at paying what the czar owed when the system murdered him and his family in cold blood.

While the conference talks of a loan of 300,000,000 gold francs to the soviet the soviet delegates talk about 25 times that amount.

Lloyd George Suggests World Loan

Monday Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Schanzer of Italy addressed a strong appeal to the Russian representatives, urging them to accept the allied memorandum with reference to Russia's debts and in its main points and promising an international loan, with the understanding the lending countries would thus provide funds for the reconstruction of Russia.

The allies would claim the right to make sure that the money loaned was actually invested in the work of reconstruction. In this stipulation it may be seen how much faith the other nations have in the kind of men who are now in control of the dead czar's devastated country.

Belgians Raise Objection.

Belgium, still suffering from wounds inflicted by the heel of treaty-wrecking Germany, wants some guarantee from the Russians that foreign property owners in their country will get protection. France subscribes to the Belgian stand in principle, and the Russians accuse these two nations of trying to break up the conference.

Such was the situation at the beginning of the week, with few outsiders seeing anything but an early adjournment of the conference, with nothing accomplished.

And out of the wrangle the world is supposed to get an inspiration to new faith in humanity! It is not heartening.

WETS, DRYS AIM TO WIN SOLONS

Both Lining Up for Last Ditch Battle Over Amendment.

Wets and drys are lining up for another "last ditch" battle for the control of congress.

Prohibition, instead of ending the perennial wet-and-dry campaigns of the past half-century, has served only to intensify them.

Drys are busy perfecting their organizations in every doubtful congressional district in the United States and, from the Washington headquarters of the Anti-Saloon league, concentrating a continuous publicity fire on the camp of the wets.

Wets, undismayed by two years of national prohibition, are answering the drys with a steady barrage of anti-Volstead propaganda and quietly raising funds with which to back liberal candidates for congress pledged to amend the prohibition enforcement act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

Dry Appeal Is Made.

Realizing the danger of a popular reaction which might sweep into office enough new congressmen to carry out this purpose, the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League is out with "An Appeal to the Friends of Prohibition."

"While two-thirds of congress would be required to resubmit the 18th amendment for repeal, nevertheless a bare majority can repeal or weaken the law to enforce it," the committee warns.

The immediate objective of the liquor interests is declared to be to legalize light wine and beer and thereby make prohibition non-enforceable.

"The people are now facing the vital issue as to whether they will be loyal to the constitution and defeat candidates for congress who will attempt to repeal or weaken the national prohibition act," the appeal concludes. "We strongly urge that this crisis be met by the churches and all religious and civic organizations. The alarm should be sounded in every village, hamlet and city in the nation. Keep friends of federal constitutional prohibition on guard in congress. Indifference means defeat. United activity means victory."

The appeal is signed by James Cannon, Jr., chairman; Wayne B. Wheeler, secretary; Ernest H. Cherrington, A. J. Borton, William H. Anderson and Purley A. Baker.

Wets Marshal Liberals.

Encouraged by the alarm of the drys but not underestimating the power of their great organization, the wets meanwhile are marshaling liberals everywhere in an effort to crystallize public sentiment against the Volstead act, the enforcement of which they assert has been made a farce, and in favor of an amendment legalizing beer and wine.

A vast amount of publicity matter is being put out by the "Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," the American Rational League and similar organizations with a view to molding public opinion and mass meetings are being held in many cities to show that the movement has popular support.

SAYS CRUSADERS REDUCE DEATHS

U. of M. Physician Tells Value of Campaigns Against Diseases.

Approximately 700,000 lives have been saved in the United States in 30 years through health crusades and campaigns against disease, Dr. Victor H. Vaughn, chief of medical section of the National Research council and dean of the medical school of Michigan university, declared in an address at a recent session of the National Tuberculosis association. He said these life saving efforts had reduced the mortality rate by seven out of 20.

The English speaking nations "have always led the world" in national health, Dr. Vaughn said, declaring the "general belief that health in Germany was better than in other countries is erroneous."

Dr. Livingston Fearran, president of Cornell university, also discussed European conditions. He declared the great problem facing the next generation in Europe was presented by the unbelievable numbers of children who are half starved or at least partially under fed.

"This means," Dr. Fearran said, "that the next generation will be mentally and physically impaired."

World's Fattest King

King Ahmed Fuad, sovereign of Egypt, is said to be the fattest king in the world.

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Braille Bible for Blind Condensed

Blind readers of the Bible used to have the more than a "five-foot" shelf of books to wade through. The young lady is holding the condensed Bible, which weighs only one pound and fits any pocket. The old edition contained 19 volumes, weighed 150 pounds, and cost $75.

CRITICISM DOESN'T BOTHER DAUGHERTY

Charles E. Hughes, secretary of state, by the keenness of his mind and the brilliance of his achievements, is admittedly the intellectual leader of the Harding cabinet.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is recognized as possessing a remarkable genius for practical accomplishment—for getting things done.

Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, a shy and shrinking man, generally is regarded as one of the ablest treasury heads the country ever had.

Other cabinet members have their distinguishing traits but that which sets Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty apart from his colleagues is his talent for getting mixed up in more controversies and becoming the target for more brick-bats and bumps than all other members of the President's official family combined.

Daugherty Draws Fire.

The Ohio head of the Department of Justice is the most "cussed" and discussed man in Washington. This is due both to Daugherty's personality and his position. By nature he is positive and outspoken and nothing of a pussyfooter while he happens to hold a job which subjects him constantly to discussing and criticism.

Just now Daugherty is the target of the drys because he was bold enough recently to advocate putting prohibition enforcement under the department of justice, where he says it logically belongs.

Federal employes' organizations and the National Civil Service Reform league at the same time firing volleys of verbal shrapnel at him for daring to tell a committee of congress that if it wasn't for the civil service regulations the government departments would be able to do with thousands fewer employes and save millions of dollars annually.

Pacifists are Peeved

Meanwhile the pacifists, liberals and radicals continue their sniping because Daugherty refuses to recommend general amnesty for all alleged "political" prisoners convicted of disloyalty, sedition and violations of the espionage act during war.

Democrats in congress are constantly aiming shafts of ridicule and denunciation against Daugherty for his alleged pernicious political activities and only recently Congressman Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, a Republican who served overseas, filled several pages of the Congressional Record with a speech in which he threatened the Ohioan with impeachment unless he speeded up civil and criminal proceedings against war profiteers and contract crooks.

Sheds Off Criticism

But with the barrage centering on him from all sides, Daugherty refuses to be worried. So far as criticism is concerned, he bids fair to become the Burleson of the Harding administration but he is comfortable in the consciousness that even as Woodrow Wilson stood behind Burleson, refusing to demand his resignation, his chief is backing him and that his cabinet job is safe as long as Harding remains in the White House.

Daugherty, a scarred veteran of 30 years of Ohio politics, has never permitted himself to be perturbed by the clamor of critics or political enemies and their number has been legion. His imperturbability, in fact, gives him a reputation as being "hard-boiled."

Even his most caustic critics give Daugherty the credit of being an energetic, courageous and a resourceful man.

Preacher Says U. S. Chiefs Men of God

Confidence that the President of the United States and the secretary of state would "help the world survive these trying times," because they are "men of God," was expressed by William S. Abernethy, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church in Washington, D. C., which is attended by President Harding, in an address before the Laymen's Missionary conference in Chicago recently.

"There is a tremendous burden resting upon President Harding's shoulders," he said, "but I believe he will straighten things out with the help of Secretary of States Hughes.

"In Washington they are saying that Secretary Hughes is the most talented secretary of state we have had in 25 years. The way in which he handled the opening of the conference in Washington when he introduced a new sort of diplomacy—a golden sort of diplomacy—was splendid. At first, a look of consternation appeared on the faces of foreign delegations, but Secretary Hughes got away with it, and this isn't the last time his new frank diplomacy will do the trick."

SOCIALISTS URGE RED RECOGNITION

Party Asks U. S. to Resume Full Realtions == Foreign Policies Assailed.

The national convention of the Socialist party in Cleveland adjourned last week, leaving the adoption of a congressional platform and the mapping out of the party's campaign for the coming election to its executive committee, called to meet in New York May 20.

Among the more important resolutions adopted, were ones calling for complete recognition by the United States of Soviet Russia by resumption of trade and diplomatic relations, urging sympathetic organizations to join with the Socialists in an amnesty campaign for the 113 alleged political prisoners, pledging support to the coal miners' strike and condemning alleged despotic rule in West Virginia where miners are being tried on treason charges.

Policies of the government in its relations with Haiti, San Domingo, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala and other Latin-American countries were criticized in resolutions, contention being made that such policy "is reducing them to submission and eventually transforming these countries into vassals of American finance and capital."

Another resolution instructed the executive committee to do all in its power to bring about a strong and influential Pan-American Socialist movement.

The new executive committee comprizes Morris Hillquit and B. C. Vladek of New York, William H. Heffry of Indiana, James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania, George E. Roewer, Jr. of Massachusetts, Victor L. Berger and Edmund T. Melma of Wisconsin.

Morris Hillquit was re-elected international secretary. The executive committee is to name and determine the number of delegates to the next Vienna International, with which the convention decided to affiliate.

The executive committee will meet the first of next year to decide the time and place for next year's convention.

STRAY HORSES EAT, DIE, OWNER LOSES

If a farmer's horses stroll onto a neighboring farm, eat moist corn intended for hogs, and die, the owner is out of luck, the Ohio supreme court has held.

Edward G. King, Clark county farmer, sued Harley McMahan, neighbor in Harmony township, for $600 damages for the death of one horse and injuries suffered by other horses in 1918. King claimed the line fence between the farm had been kept in repair as far as his duties toward it went, but that McMahan had neglected his portion of the fence, and it had tumbled down.

King lost in common pleas, appellate and supreme courts, it being held that he was guilty of contributory negligence.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK ESCAPES AUTO CRASH

Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, again miraculously escaped death when a taxicab in the Avenue de L'Opera crashed into his automobile, badly smashing the car. Mr. Herrick luckily escaped without a scratch. His other narrow escape was when a bomb exploded in his residence Oct. 19 of last year, only a few minutes before he arrived.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Two joint resolutions amending the federal constitution, both designed to legalize light wines and beer, and a bill providing in effect, for submission of the same question to a referendum vote, were introduced in the house by Representative Ansorge, Republican, New York.

One resolution proposes the addition of a new section to the Eighteenth amendment which would expressly provide that the words "intoxicating liquors" does not include 2.75 per cent beer. The other proposed amendment would permit of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under government regulation and control, while another section would provide that a state legislature shall not vote on the question until the people of the state have passed on the members of that legislature at an election.

Secretary of the Navy Denby explains to appropriation committee of senate that recent oil leases will be subject to action of congress.

Chinese Minister Szee says that Chinese revolution, whichever faction wins, will result in a unified China.

University of Pennsylvania trustes declining to give Gen. Wood, governor general of Philippines, longer leave from university, administration notifies him of situation and puts decision up to him as to what he should do.

Senator Borah criticizes recognition of Boris Bakhmeteff as "Russian ambassador to United States" and advancement to him of funds for Russia.

The soldiers' bonus problem is to be put up to President Harding again. This was decided at a meeting of the senate finance committee Republicans, who agreed tentatively upon the details of a measure embodying substantially the house bill plan of bank and government loans on adjusted service certificates in lieu of the original cash bonus proposal.

Senators said they desired to get the President's views on the newest bonus proposal, explaining that it would be a waste of time to go ahead with a measure which the President might disapprove. They added that the visit of the committee to the White House would be deferred until a complete bill could be drafted and given further consideration by them.

A new extradition treaty between the United States and Germany is under negotiation and the state department has taken steps to revive former extradition treaties affecting Austria and Hungary. Copyright treaties with Germany and Austria and Hungary also are to be revived.

Germany, England, France, and Belgium have appealed to the United States not to withdraw all American troops from the Rhine by July 1 as directed by President. Pending final decision, return of the 2,000 Americans remaining in Germany has been ordered delayed.

A bill extending the life and activities of the war finance corporation from May 31 next, to May 31, 1923, and carrying out the recommendations of Managing Director Meyer, was introduced by Representative Young, Republican, North Dakota.

Negotiations are under way between the United States and Germany, it was said in official circles, looking to the organization of the mixed claims commission which will pass upon claims growing out of the seizure of property in the United States and Germany, and upon claims filed with the United States government by American citizens as result of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Representative Nicholas Longworth will not run for the senate but his successful leadership in the fight for the administration's naval program has given a strong impetus to the movement to make him the successor to Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, as Republican leader of the house.

Mondell is one of the "little navy" men who bit the dust in humiliating defeat. There has long been dissatisfaction with his leadership and this navy fight has left his prestige at a very low ebb. However it will not be necessary for the Republican caucus to depose him. He is a candidate for United States senator and will end his long career in the house with his present term.

Another international arms limitation conference in prospect, Chile having urged it be placed on agenda for pan-American conference at Santiago, Chile, this summer.

Eugene Meyers urges permanent credit facilities for farmers before house banking committee.

A penalty of $200 for each alien brought to the United States who is not admissible under the federal immigration laws will be imposed on ocean stemship companies under the immigration bill conference report adopted by the house.

This drastic feature in the measure extending the provisions of the present immigration restriction act was adopted from the original bill introduced by Congressman John L. Cable of Ohio.

Senator Frank B. Willis has been a severe critic of the senate because of the immense volume of useless "hot air" which is constantly ascending from its chamber.

It remained for his Ohio colleague, Senator Atlee Pomerene, to denounce the practice of slopping "bilge-water" around on the senate floor.

Pomerene's good faith in leading the fight for a two-year extension of the Ball rent act, which curbs the activities of Washington rent profiteers, was impugned together with that of other senators backing it when Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington read a letter intimating that many senators advocating the extension were actuated by a feeling of revenge against landlords who increased their rent.

Jumping to his feet Pomerene denied the imputation and declared Poindexter had reflected on the honor and integrity of his colleagues.

GOMPERS HITS DRY AMENDMENT

Federation Leader Says Labor Will Fight for Beer and Light Wines.

Samuel Gompers, veteran president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking to a crowd that jammed Madison Square Garden in a mass meeting called by the New York branch of the association against the prohibition amendment, declared that labor "must make the fight now and we will never stop fighting until the rights of the people have been restored to them."

He was cheered by crowds both inside and outside the big pavilion, for those who could not get into the hall heard the various speakers through voice amplifiers.

The meeting was largely attended by members of union labor, representatives of more than 30 labor organizations being present.

There also were many men prominent in the city's business and financial circles, who occupied places on the stage. A large part of the audience was composed of women.

"I and the federation I represent," Mr. Gompers said, "are in favor of beer and light wines and against any attempt to enforce sumptuary laws aimed at the personal liberties of our people.

"I have always had faith in the future of my country, but with prohibition I am apprehensive of that future. Temperance was the rule of the great mass of organized labor, but the prohibitionists and the so-called 'anti-saloon leaguers' have done more to undermine the morality and temperance of the workingman than any other agency I know."

Submarine to Seek Gold From Sea Bed

What probably will rank as the most successful submarine treasure-seeking expedition ever promoted will soon leave Portsmouth, England, dockyard to resume operations.

This particular venture is managed by the British admiralty and treasury jointly, and its business is to recover the gold bullion which went to the bottom in the White Star liner Laurentic when she was torpedoed off the Irish coast during the World war.

Already some 20 to 25 million dollars of the gold has been salvaged. There yet remain 10 or 15 millions more of it lying at the bottom of the sea, and the salvage ship Racer is going out to search for the balance.

Crow Steals $10

A crow flew into the open window of Charles Snyder's home at Riverside, Ill., stole a $10 bill lying on a dresser, and flew away with it.

Dogs Rend Master

Two mastiffs who had been cruelly treated by their master, Senor Cavallo, turned on him suddenly and literally tore him to pieces.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

EARL FRENCH of Ypres and High Lake, who commanded the first troops that Great Britain flung into France against the German armies in 1914, is in the United States with "no opinions whatever to express on public affairs." While in mid-ocean he exchanged wireless greetings with Marshal Joffre who had left America, bound for France.

Thousands of persons experimenting with radio outfits have caused the national board of fire underwriters to issue a new set of regulations governing the installation of wireless sending and receiving apparatus.

John McCormack, singer, had so far recovered from his recent serious illness that he was able to sail on the Aquitania with his wife and family, bound for a rest and visit to his home on Athlone, Ireland.

Italy has signed a treaty with the Turkey Nationalist government at Angora without consulting Great Britain, thus confusing the Near East situation at Genoa. The Turkish government now has treaties with Italy, France, Russia and Persia.

Great aerial war fleets will be developed by the American navy to place it on a par with the sea forces of Great Britain. An appropriation of $9,000,000 will be used for the purpose.

A gigantic industrial agreement has been signed in Genoa by representatives of the Russian government and the Shell group of English oil companies. Under the agreement the Shell group will control all sales, and under certain conditions all production in every part of Russia for an agreed period.

The packer and stockyard regulation act of 1921, which was put through congress largely through the efforts of the agricultural bloc, has been held constitutional by the United States supreme court.

Socialist party has broken away from its traditional policy of standing aloof from alliance of affiliation with other political organizations by authorizing its state organizations, if they so desire, to co-operate with labor and farmer organizations in political activity.

Judge Hugh L. Nichols of Cincinnati has announced his withdrawal from consideration as a candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket.

Congress of Iceland has adopted a bill authorizing the government of the land to exempt wines containing no more than 21 per cent alcohol from the prohibition law.

The prohibition enforcement law, which will bring Massachusetts into line with the Volstead act, has been passed by the state senate.

FORMER Senator Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator Harry S. New of Indiana by 20,472 votes in the primary for the Republican nomination for United States senator, complete unofficial figures show. Former Governor Ralston won the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Warden Thomas of the Ohio penitentiary has permitted 267 convicts to go to their homes unguarded at times of serious illness or death of members of their families in the last 10 years, without once having his confidence violated.

For the second time within three months Washington firemen extinguished a fire on the roof of the treasury building.

Mt. Etna, a volcano in Italy, is again active, there being a slight earthquake shock in the vicinity recently.

Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt, the new German ambassador to the United States, has sailed from Bremen for this country.

Alabama will have two high-power broadcasting stations by June 1. These two stations will put the state fairly on the map in radio leadership.

Living for 16 days on mixed sea and fresh water and limited bread rations, 500 children and 3,000 Greek adults arrived in Constantinople on a Greek steamer from Russia, with no food or water aboard. They had been held for two years by the Russians.

It is estimated by Red Cross officials that 56,000 persons will need aid in the Mississippi flood section as a result of the high waters before new food crops can be produced.

Congress of Venezuela has unanimously elected General Juan Vicente Gomez as constitutional president of the republic. His term will be seven years.

Alexander Simpson of New Jersey has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic nomination as United States senator, declaring that the antagonism of Governor Edwards to prohibition makes the latter the strongest candidate.

Contestants in the national balloon race, which is scheduled to take place in Milwaukee May 30 and 31, may encounter almost any kind of weather as Milwaukee lies directly in the path of most of the cyclonic storms which sweep across the country.

In the presence of only a handful of mourners, the body of Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany in New York, was buried in Ireland upon the estate where the deceased spent the last years of his life breeding blooded horses.

PRESIDENT HARDING gave his personal consideration to the coal strike last week when he conferred with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Secretary of Labor Davis. Mr. Lewis said the strike was "developing normally and without any breaks."

Ten persons died as the result of the tornado which swept Austin, Tex., last week, causing property damage estimated at $400,000. About 40 persons are known to have been injured.

Another move to further tie the hands of the United States railroad labor board was made when the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system stated that should the board decide against the road's right to contract out work it will institute injunction proceedings.

Declaration has been made by Attorney General Daugherty that should Democratic discussion continue in the senate of his connection with the release in 1912 of Charles W. Morse from Atlanta federal prison, he would make known "the facts."

Traffic on the Great Lakes has started with a rush, says the report of the general superintendent of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie. More grain has been sent through the locks than one year ago.

After battling five months with ice jams, gales and severe cold, the steamship George W. Clyde, which left Philadelphia for Chicago Dec. 1, arrived at its destination via the Atlantic ocean, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

Passenger traffic in Paris has been halted by a flood of the Seine river.

Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck has won the Republican nomination for congressman-at-large from Illinois to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her father, William E. Mason.

President Harding sent a message of felicitation on the anniversary of the independence of Poland to Marshal Pilsudski, chief of state in Warsaw.

Outbreaks of insubordination and disobedience bordering on mutiny are reported from army headquarters in the Jollundur region of India, where members of the Fourteenth Sikhs and the Nineteenth Punjabis regiments are said to be almost unmanageable as a result of the agitation by radical political leaders.

General Wu Pei-Fu took over control of Peking last week when his forces routed those of General Chang Tso-Lin in a fierce battle south of the capital. Chang fled to Mukden.

Shall They Suffer

as you did from film on teeth

Pepsodent is largely for the coming generation. It brings to adults whiter teeth, new protection. But to children it means a new dental era.

Your teeth, perhaps, have always been film-coated, save right after dental cleaning. The luster has been dimmed by film. Film has caused decay, no doubt, despite your daily brushing.

Now dental authorities urge you to fight film. Above all, have your children fight it daily in this scientific way.

Makes teeth dingy

Modern science traces most tooth troubles to a film—to that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

It absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. Pyorrhea, and many other serious troubles, are chiefly caused by those germs and by tartar.

Dental science has for years been seeking a way to daily combat that film. It is the teeth's great enemy.

Two ways now found

Two effective film combatants have been found. Able authorities have subjected them to many careful te Dental science now approves th and leading dentists, here and abro urge their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has b perfected, complying with mo requirements. It is called Pepso And these two film-combating m ods are embodied in it.

Also starch deposits

Starch deposits also attack te In fermenting they form acids.

Nature puts a starch digestant the saliva. It puts alkalis ther neutralize the acids.

Pepsodent multiplies that st digestant, also the alkalinity. T Nature's teeth-protecting forces multiplied.

Thus twice a day, in all these w Pepsodent combats the enemies teeth.

Watch the added beau

Send the coupon for a ten-day Note how clean the teeth feel a using. Mark the absence of the cous film. See how teeth white the film-coats disappear.

The lasting benefits appear m slowly. But all who love clean, tening teeth will see effects at And the book we send explains reasons for them. Cut out the pon now.

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent

....

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Only one tube to a family.

Aged Congo Negro Gives Bandits Run for Their Money

Antonio Rosas, a negro reputed to have been born 132 years ago in the African Congo, is still earning a living in Buenos Aires as a medicine man and ticket seller. He was not too old to put up a fight when three men held him up and robbed him, but told a reporter he would have made a better showing if he had not "taken a drop too much." Antonio does not believe in prohibition.

Antonio says he was captured in the Congo when a child by French slave traders. The French ship on which he and other negroes were placed was pursued and captured by an English vessel and taken to Madeira. He was brought to Argentina at the age of 8.

He saw the birth of the Argentine nation in 1810 and slavery abolished in 1813. In later years he adopted the surname of Rosas after the famous Argentine tyrant, Rosas, of whom he was an admirer. He is one of the few negroes living in Buenos Aires.

Love of Horses Is Fatal

Grieving over the fact that automobiles were driving from the road the horses whom he loved, George Tiley of England, committed suicide.

Oil Field Is Secret

Chilean business men are forming a big company to develop an oil field whose location has been kept secret from the public.

Is Budding Chef

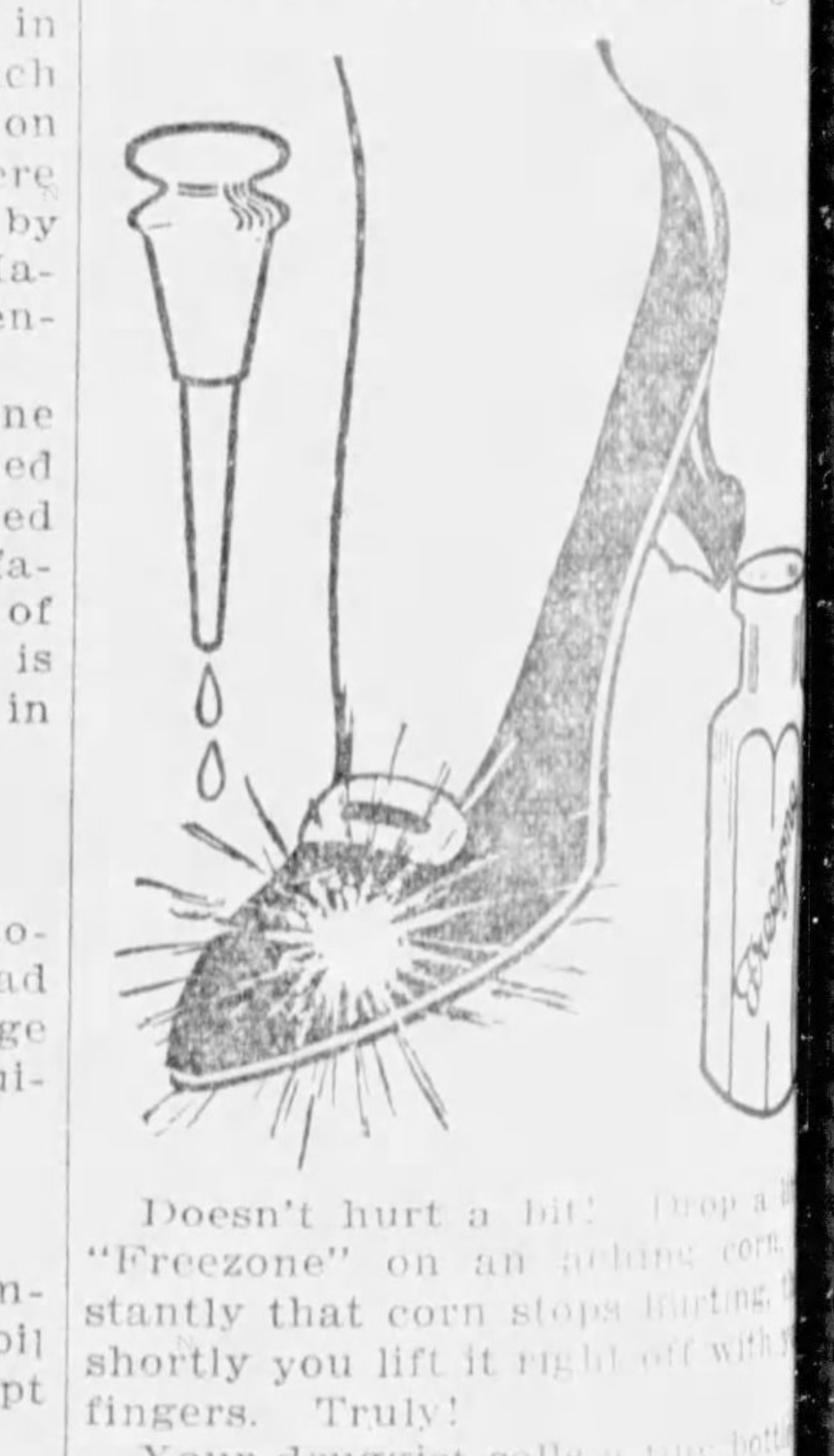
Boy Scout R. G. Jones, 12, won the diploma of merit at the national British cooking exhibition.

Rules U. S. Ships Are "Dry"

American ships are legally Am ican territory and liquor for be age purposes cannot be sold them. Federal Judge Hutcheson clared in confiscating 254 bo of liquor seized at Galveston steamship Mount Evans, a U States shipping board vessel.

CORNS

Lift Off with Finge



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ACT TODAY! Fill in and mail us the Free Coupon NOW. Delays are sometimes costly. Try this great revitalizer at our expense. It has done wonders for thousands of others—now let it do the same for you. If Nuga-Tone wasn't such a good medicine we could not afford to let you try it 20 days absolutely free of cost. Use the coupon now before it slips your mind. **Nuga-Tone is now sold by all good druggists. It is absolutely guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or your money refunded.**

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City..***State***..........

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

pyright 1916, Little, Brown & Co.

ntinued From Last Week.

Avery's offensiveness with an equability which almost disarmed it. Instinctively she tried to help him in this. But now she found that he met and put aside her assistance in the same way.

The change in his attitude toward her which she had noted first during their walk that morning had not diminished since his talk with her father but, plainly, had increased. He was almost openly now including her among those who opposed him. As that feeling which she called sympathy had come to her when she realized that what he himself had suffered must be the reason for his attitude toward her father, so now it only came more strongly when she saw him take the same attitude toward herself; and she felt it, she found she was feeling more and more away from Donald Avery. Donald's manner toward Eaton was forcing her to invoice exactly the materials of her companionship with Donald.

Before Eaton's entrance into her life she had supposed that some time, as a matter of course, she was going to marry Donald. In spite of this, she had never thought of herself as apart from her father; when she thought of marrying, it had been always with the idea that her duty to her husband must be secondary to that to her father; she knew now that she had accepted Donald Avery not because he had become necessary to her but because he had seemed essential to her father and her marrying Donald would permit her life to go on much as it was. Till recently, Avery's complaisance, his certainty that it must be only a matter of time before he would win her, had been the most definite—almost the only definable—fault she had found with her father's confidential agent; now her sense of many other faults in him only marked the distance she had drawn away from him. If Harriet Santoine could define her own present estimate of Avery, it was that he did not differ in any essential particular from those men whose correspondence had so horrified her that afternoon.

Donald had social position and a certain amount of wealth and power; now suddenly she was feeling that he had nothing but those things, that his own unconscious admission was that to be worth while he must have them, that to retain and increase them was his only object in life. She had the feeling that these were the only things he would fight for; but that for these he would fight—fairly, perhaps, if he could—but, if he must, unfairly, despicably.

She had finished dinner, but she hesitated to rise and leave the men alone; after-dinner cigars and the fiction of a masculine conversation about the table were insisted on by Blatchford. As she delayed, looking across the table at Eaton, his eyes met hers; reassured, she rose at once; the three rose with her and stood while she went out. She went upstairs and looked in upon her father; he wanted nothing, and after a conversation with him as short as she could make it, she came down again. No further disagreement between the two men, apparently, had happened after she left the table. Avery was not visible. Eaton and Blatchford were in the music room; as she went to them, she saw that Eaton had some sheets of music in his hand. So now, with a repugnance against her father's orders which she had never felt before, she began to carry out the instructions her father had given her.

"You play, Mr. Eaton?" she asked.

"I'm afraid not," he smiled.

"Really don't you?"

"Only drum a little sometimes, Miss Santoine. Won't you play? Please do."

She saw that they were songs which he had been examining. "Oh, you sing!"

He could not effectively deny it. She sat down at her piano and ran over the songs and selections from the new opera. He followed her with the delight of a music-lover long away from an instrument. He sang with her a couple of the songs; he had a good, unassuming tone. And as she went through the music, she noticed that he was familiar with almost everything she had liked which had been written or was current up to five years before; all later music was strange to him. To this extent he had been of her world, plainly, up to five years before; then he had gone out of it.

She realized this only as something which she was to report to her father; yet she felt a keener, more personal interest in it than that. Harriet Santoine knew enough of the world to know that few men break completely all social connections without some link of either fact or memory still holding them, and that this link most often is a woman. So now, instinctively, she found, she was selecting among the music on the racks arias of lost, disappointed or unhappy love. But she saw that Eaton's interest in these songs appeared no different from his interest in others; it was, so far as she could tell, for their music he cared for them—not because they recalled to him any personal recollection. So far as her music could assure her, then, there was—and had been—no woman in Eaton's life whose memory made poignant his break with his world.

Presently she desisted and turned to other sorts of music. Toward ten o'clock, after she had stopped playing, he excused himself and went to his rooms. She sat for a time, idly talking with Blatchford; then, as a servant passed through the hall and she mistook momentarily his footsteps for those of Avery, she got up suddenly and went upstairs. It was only after reaching her own rooms that she appreciated that the meaning of this action was that she shrank from seeing Avery again that night. But she had been in her rooms only a few minutes when her house telephone buzzed, and answering it, she found that it was Donald speaking to her.

"Will you come down for a few minutes, please, Harry?"

She withheld her answer momentarily. Before Eaton had come into her life, Donald sometimes had called her like this—especially on those nights when he had worked late with her father—and she had gone down to visit with him for a few minutes as an ending for the day. She had never allowed these meetings to pass beyond mere companionship; but tonight she thought of that companionship without pleasure.

"Please, Harry!" he repeated.

Some strangeness in his tone perplexed her.

"Where are you?" she asked.

"In the study."

She went down at once. As he came to the study door to meet her, she saw that what had perplexed her in his tone was apparently only the remnant of that irritation he had showed at dinner. He took her hand and drew her into the study. The lights in the room turned full on and the opaque curtains drawn closely over the windows told that he had been working—or that he wished to appear to have been working—and papers scattered on one of the desks, and the wall safe to the right of the door standing open, confirmed this. But now he led her to the big chair, and guided her as she seated herself; then he lounged on the flat-topped desk in front of and close to her and bending over her.

"You don't mind my calling you down, Harry; it is so long since we have had a few minutes alone together," he pleaded.

"What is it you want, Don?" she asked.

"Only to see you, dea—Harry." He took her hand again; she resisted and withdrew it. "I can't do any more work tonight, Harry. I find the correspondence I expected to go over this evening isn't here; your father has it, I suppose."

"No; I have it, Don."

"You?"

"Yes; Father didn't want you bothered by that work just now. Didn't he tell you?"

"He told me that, of course, Harry, and that he had asked you to relieve me as much as you could; he didn't say he had told you to take charge of the papers. Did he do that?"

"I thought that was implied. If you need them, I'll get them for you, Don. Do you want them?"

She got up and went toward the safe where she had put them; suddenly she stopped. What it was that she had felt under his tone and manner, she could not tell; it was probably only irritation at having important work taken out of his hands. But whatever it was, he was not openly expressing it—he was even being careful that it should not be expressed. And now suddenly, as he followed and came close behind her and her mind went swiftly to her father lying helpless upstairs, and her father's trust in her, she halted.

"We must ask Father first," she said.

"Ask him!" he ejaculated. "Why?"

She faced him uncertainly, not answering.

"That's rather ridiculous, Harry, especially as it is too late to ask him tonight." His voice was suddenly rough in his irritation. "I have had charge of those very things for years; they concern the matters in which your father particularly confides in me. It is impossible that he meant you to take them out of my hands like this. He must have meant only that you were to give me what help you could with them!"

She could not refute what he said; still, she hestiated.

"When did you find out those matters weren't in your safe, Don?" she asked.

"Just now."

"Didn't you find out this afternoon—before dinner?"

"That's what I said—just now this afternoon, when I came back to the house before dinner, as you say." Suddenly he seized both her hands, drawing her to him and holding her in front of him. "Harry, don't you see that you are putting me in a false position—wronging me? You are acting as though you did not trust me!"

She drew away her hands. "I do trust you, Don; at least I have no reason to distrust you. I only say we must ask Father."

"They're in your little safe?"

She nodded. "Yes."

"And you'll not give them to me?"

"No."

He stared angrily; then he shrugged and laughed and went back to his desk and began gathering up his scattered papers. She stood indecisively watching him. Suddenly he looked up, and she saw that he had quite conquered his irritation, or at least had concealed it; his concern now seemed to be only over his relations with herself.

"We've not quarreled, Harry?" he asked.

"Quarreled? Not at all, Don," she replied.

She moved toward the door; he followed and let her out, and she went back to her own rooms.

CHAPTER XVI.

Santoine's "Eyes" Fail Him.

Eaton, coming down rather late the next morning, found the breakfast room empty. He chose his breakfast from the dishes on the sideboard, and while the servant set them before him and waited on him, he inquired after the members of the household. Miss Santoine, the servant said, had breakfasted some time before and was now with her father; Mr. Avery also had breakfasted; Mr. Blatchford was not yet down. As Eaton lingered over his breakfast, Miss Davis passed through the hall, accompanied by a maid. The maid admitted her into the study and closed the door; afterward, the maid remained in the hall busy with some morning duty, and her presence and that of the servant in the breakfast room made it impossible for Eaton to attempt to go to the study or to risk speaking to Miss Davis. A few minutes later, he heard Harriet Santoine descending the stairs; rising, he went out into the hall to meet her.

"I don't ask you to commit yourself for longer than today, Miss Santoine," he said, when they had exchanged greetings, "but—for today—what are the limits of my leash?"

"Mr. Avery is going to the country club for lunch; I believe he intends to ask you if you care to go with him."

He started and looked at her in surprise. "That's rather longer extension of the leash than I expected," he replied.

He stood an instant thoughtful. Did the invitation imply merely that he was to have greater freedom now?

"Do you wish me to go?" he asked.

Her glance wavered and did not meet his. "You may go if you please."

"And if I do not?"

"Mr. Blatchford will lunch with you here."

"And you?"

"Yes, I shall lunch here too, probably. This morning I am going to be busy with Miss Davis on some work for my father; what I do depends on how I get along with that."

"Thank you," Eaton acknowledged.

She turned away and went into the study, closing the door behind her. Eaton, although he had finished his breakfast, went back into the breakfast room. He did not know whether he would refuse or accept Avery's invitation; suddenly he decided. After waiting for some five minutes there over a second cup of coffee, he got up and crossed to the study door and knocked. The door was opened by Miss Davis; looking past her, he could see Harriet Santoine seated at one of the desks.

"I beg pardon, Miss Santoine," he explained his interruption, "but you did not tell me what time Mr. Avery is likely to want me to be ready to go to the country club."

"About half-past twelve, I think."

"And what time shall we be coming back?"

"Probably about five."

He thanked her and withdrew. As Miss Davis stood holding open the door, he had not looked to her, and he did not look back now as she closed the door behind him; their eyes had not met; but he understood that she had comprehended him fully. Today he would be away from the Santoine house, and away from the guards who watched him, for at least four hours, under no closer espionage than that of Avery; this offered opportunity—the first opportunity he had had—for communication between him and his friends outside the house.

He went to his room and made some slight changes in his dress; he came down then to the library, found a book and settled himself to read. Toward noon Avery looked in on him there and rather constrainedly proffered his invitation; Eaton accepted, and after Avery had gone to get ready, Eaton put away his book. Fifteen minutes later, hearing Avery's motor purring outside, Eaton went into the hall; a servant brought his coat and hat, and taking them, he went out to the motor. Avery appeared a moment later, with Harriet Santoine.

She stood looking after them as they spun down the curving drive and onto the pike outside the grounds; then she went back to the study. The digest Harriet had been working on that morning and the afternoon before was finished; Miss Davis, she found, was typewriting its last page. She dismissed Miss Davis for the day, and taking the typewritten sheets and some other papers her father had asked to have read to him, she went up to her father.

Basil Santoine was alone and awake; he was lying motionless, with the cord and electric button in his hand which served to start and stop the phonograph, with its recording cylinder, beside his bed. His mind, even in his present physical weakness, was always working, and he kept this apparatus beside him to record his directions as they occurred to him. As she entered the room, he pressed the button and started the phonograph, speaking into it; then, as he recognized his daughter's presence, the cylinder halted; he put down the cord and motioned her to seat herself beside the bed.

"What have you, Harriet?" he asked.

She sat down and glancing through the papers in her hand, gave him the subject of each; then at his direction she began to read them aloud. She read slowly, careful not to demand straining of his attention; and this slowness leaving her own mind free in part to follow other things, her thoughts followed Eaton and Avery. As she finished the third page, he interrupted her.

"Where is it you want to go, Harriet?"

"Go? Why, nowhere, Father!"

"Has Avery taken Eaton to the country club as I ordered?"

"Yes."

"I shall want you to go out there later in the afternoon; I would trust your observation more than Avery's to determine whether Eaton has been used to such surroundings. They are probably at luncheon now; will you lunch with me here, dear?"

"I'll be very glad to, Father."

He reached for the house telephone and gave directions for the luncheon in his room.

"Go on until they bring it," he directed.

She read another page, then broke off suddenly.

"Has Donald asked you anything today, Father?"

"In regard to what?"

"I thought last night he seemed disturbed about my relieving him of part of his work."

"Disturbed? In what way?"

She hesitated, unable to define even to herself the impression Avery's manner had made on her. "I understood he was going to ask you to leave it still in his hands."

"He has not done so yet."

"Then probably I was mistaken."

She began to read again, and she continued now until the luncheon was served. At meal-time Basil Santoine made it a rule never to discuss topics relating to his occupation in working hours, and in his present weakness, the rule was rigidly enforced; father and daughter talked of gardening and the new developments in aviation. She read again for half an hour after luncheon, finishing the pages she had brought.

"Now you'd better go to the club," the blind man directed.

She put the reports and letters away in the safe in the room below, and going to her own apartments, she dressed carefully for the afternoon. The day was a warm, sunny, early Spring day, with the ground fairly firm. She ordered her horse and trap, and leaving the groom, she drove to the country club beyond the rise of ground back from the lake. Her pleasure in the drive and the day was diminished by her errand. It made her grow uncomfortable and flush warmly as she recollected that—if Eaton's secrecy regarding himself was accounted for by the unknown injury he had suffered—she was the one sent to "spy" upon him.

As she drove down the road, she passed the scene of the attempt by the men in the motor to run Eaton down. The indefiniteness of her knowledge by whom or why the attack had been made only made it seem more terrible to her. Unquestionably, he was in constant danger of its repetition, and especially when—as today—he was outside her father's grounds. Instinctively she hurried her horse. The great white clubhouse stood above the gentle slope of the valley to the west; beyond it, the golf course was spotted by a few figures of men and girls out for early-season play. And further off and to one side of the course, she saw mounted men scurrying up and down the polo field in practice. A number of people were standing watching, and a few motors and traps were halted beside the barriers. Harriet stopped at the clubhouse only to make certain that Mr. Avery and his guest were not there; then she drove on to the polo field.

As she approached, she recognized Avery's lithe, alert figure on one of the ponies; with a deft, quick stroke he cleared the ball from before the feet of an opponent's pony, then he looked up and nodded to her. Harriet drove up and stopped beside the barrier; people hailed her from all sides, and for a moment the practice was stopped as the players trotted over to speak to her. Then play began again, and she had opportunity to look for Eaton. Her father, she knew, had instructed Avery that Eaton was to be introduced as his guest; but Avery evidently had either carried out these instructions in a purely mechanical manner or had not wished Eaton to be with others unless he himself was by; for Harriet discovered Eaton standing off by himself. She waited till he looked toward her, then signaled him to come over. She got down, and they stood together following the play.

"You know polo?" she questioned him, as she saw the expression of appreciation in his face as a player saved a "cross." She put the question without thought before she recognized that she was obeying her father's instructions.

"I understand the game somewhat," Eaton replied.

"Have you ever played?"

"It seems to deserve its reputation as the summit of sport," he replied.

He answered so easily that she could not decide whether he was evading or not; and somehow, just then, she found it impossible to put the simple question direct again.

"Good! Good, Don!" she cried enthusiastically and clapped her hands as Avery suddenly raced before them, caught the ball with a swinging, back-handed stroke and drove it directly toward his opponent's goal. Instantly whirling his mount, Avery raced away after the ball, and with another clean stroke scored a goal. Every one about cried out in approbation.

"He's very quick and clever, isn't he?" Harriet said to Eaton.

Eaton nodded. "Yes; he's by all odds the most skillful man on the field, I should say."

The generosity of the praise impelled the girl, somehow, to qualify it. "But only two others really have played much—that man and that."

"Yes, I picked them as the experienced ones," Eaton said quietly

"The others—two of them, at least—are out for the first time, I think."

They watched the rapid course of the ball up and down the field, the scurrying and scamper of the ponies after it, then the clash of a melee again.

Two ponies went down, and their riders were flung. When they arose, one of the least experienced boys limped apologetically from the field. Avery rode to the barrier.

"I say, any of you fellows, don't you want to try it? We're just getting warmed up."

Harriet glanced at the group Avery had addressed; she knew nearly all of them—she knew too that none of them were likely to accept the invitation, and that Avery must be as well aware of that as she was. Avery, indeed, scarcely glanced at them, but looked over to Eaton and gave the challenge direct.

"Care to take a chance?"

Harriet Santoine watched her companion; a sudden flush had come to his face which vanished, as she turned, and left him almost pale; but his eyes glowed. Avery's manner in challenging him, as though he must refuse from fear of such a fall as he had just witnessed, was not enough to explain Eaton's start.

"How can I?" he returned.

"If you want to play, you can," Avery dared him. "Furden"—that was the boy who had just been hurt—"will lend you some things; his'll just about fit you; and you can have his mounts."

Harriet continued to watch Eaton; the challenge had been put so as to give him no ground for refusal but timidity.

"You don't care to?" Avery taunted him deftly.

"Why don't you try it?" Harriet found herself saying to him.

He hesitated. She realized it was not timidity he was feeling; it was something deeper and stronger than that. It was fear; but so plainly it was not fear of bodily hurt that she moved instinctively toward him in sympathy. He looked swiftly at Avery, then at her, then away. He seemed to fear alike accepting or refusing to play; suddenly he made his decision.

"I'll play."

He started instantly away to the dressing rooms; a few minutes later, when he rode onto the field, Harriet was conscious that, in some way, Eaton was playing a part as he listened to Avery's directions. Then the ball was thrown in for a scrimmage, and she felt her pulses quicken as Avery and Eaton raced side by side for the ball. Eaton might not have played polo before, but he was at home on horseback; he beat Avery to the ball but, clumsy with his mallet, he missed and overrode; Avery stroked the ball smartly, and cleverly followed through. But the next instant, as Eaton passed her, shifting his mallet in his hand, Harriet watched him more wonderingly.

"He could have hit that ball if he'd wanted to," she declared almost audibly to herself; and the impression that Eaton was pretending to a clumsiness which was not real grew on her. Donald Avery appointed himself to oppose Eaton wherever possible, besting him in every contest for the ball; but she saw that Donald now, though he took it upon himself to show all the other players where they made their mistakes, did not offer any more instruction to Eaton. One of the players drove the ball close to the barrier directly before Harriet; Eaton and Avery raced for it, neck by neck. As before, Eaton by better riding gained a little; as they came up she saw Donald's attention was not upon the ball or the play; instead, he wac watching Eaton closely. And she realized suddenly that Donald had appreciated as fully as herself that Eaton's clumsiness was a pretense. It was no longer merely polo the two were playing; Donald, suspecting or perhaps even certain that Eaton knew the game, was trying to make him show it, and Eaton was watchfully avoiding this. Just in front of her, Donald, leaning forward, swept the ball from in front of Eaton's pony's feet.

For a few moments the play was all at the further edge of the field; then once more the ball crossed with a long curving shot and came hopping and rolling along the ground close to where she stood. Again Donald and Eaton raced for it.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

A STRAIGHT stick casts a crooked shadow but a crooked tree attracts playfellows.

Now that the woods are so full of flowers, little fingers are busy hunting through dewy grass for the bright yellow, pink and violet Spring buds. Knees are sure to get muddy, but wash dresses care not in the least how much of Nature's surface sticks, for the new materials wash just like new.

Balloons vie with clouds in flying over the hill-top.

"Wonderful," says Mary. "Maybe the balloons will reach the sky."

"I would much rather run after them," argues Justine, who is dressed for athletic fun.

But Bobby thinks he is quite capable of choosing the destiny of his two balloons all by himself without suggestions from those bothersome girls.

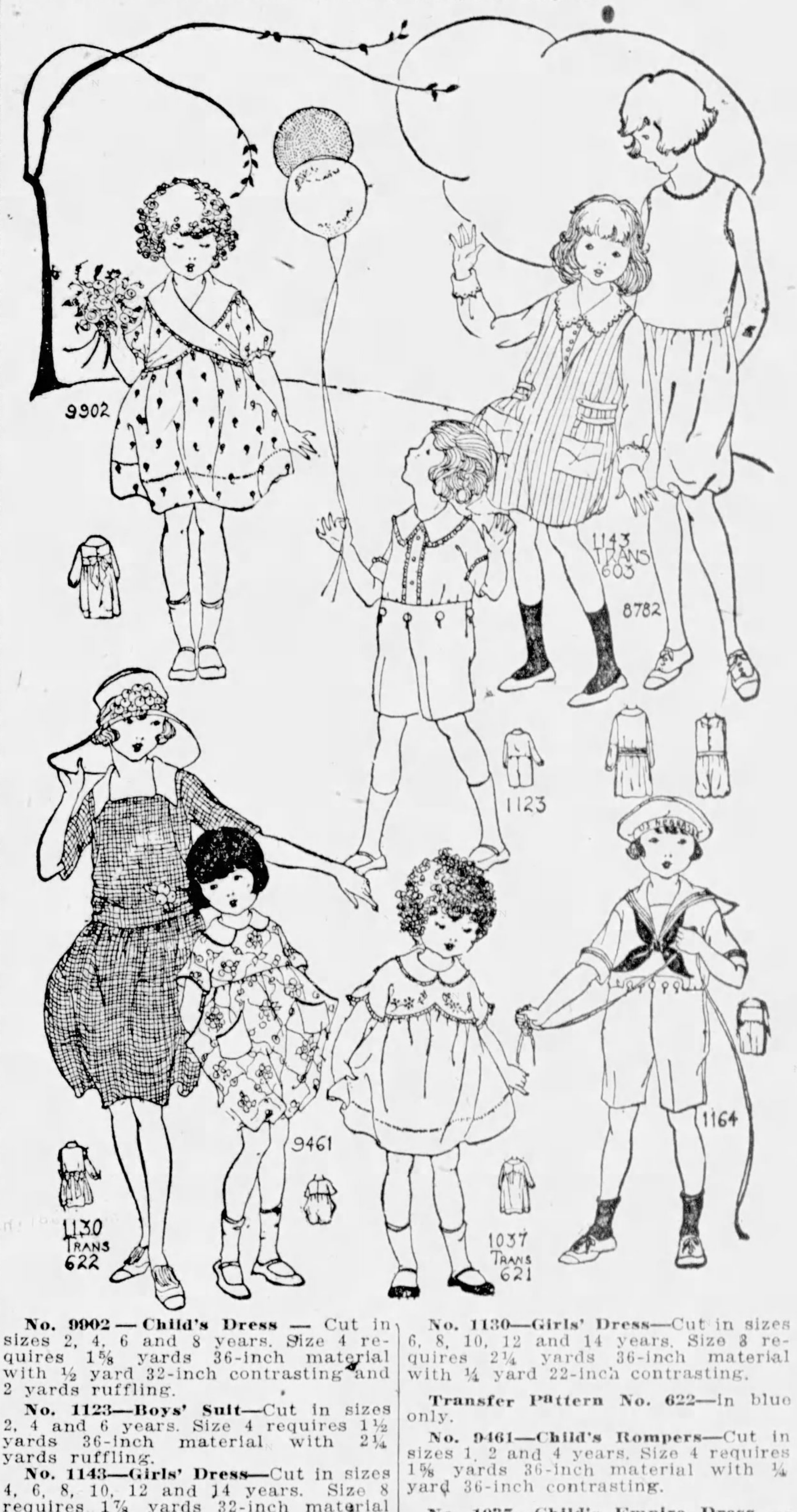
Nancy did not borrow mother's garden hat, though she has one trimmed as near as possible like the ladies' who come to take tea with her mother. Three tiny crabapples preferred to linger near Nancy's waist instead of on the dainty hat, which shows that they know what style is.

"Black-hair-and-black-eyes" must be one of our boy and girl writers whose sense of humor prompts them to tease, for to save your life you can't tell whether the rompers clothe an overgrown boy or a mischievous girl.

Making her bow to the public is a pleasant duty for a little maid who knows she wears a pretty dress. If she is like some little girls we know, she will cry when bedtime comes and she has to take it off.

Even if he plays boat by the side of a city curbstone, Tom wears a sailor suit like a great admiral himself. Of course he knows the rules demand that the suit must be immaculate every minute and that is the only thing that stands in his way of wishing that when he grows up he may become a real truly sailor.

America, unlike most other countries, does not pay enough attention to her children's clothes. It is a mistake, for children can form awkward habits, self-conscious manners, and be thoroughly uncomfortable if they feel that they look unattractive—and don't ever think that children don't know how they look, for they do.



No. 9902—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅛ yard 36-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards ruffling.

No. 1123—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with 2¼ yards ruffling.

No. 1143—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 32-inch material with 1⅝ yards 36-inch contrasting for guimpe, belts and pockets.

Transfer Pattern No. 603—in blue only.

No. 8782—Girls' Bloomers and Underwaist—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material for bloomers and ½ yard 36-inch material for underwaist.

No. 1130—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 32-inch contrasting.

Transfer Pattern No. 622—in blue only.

No. 9461—Child's Rompers—Cut in sizes 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1037—Child's Empire Dress—Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yards 32-inch material with 4¼ yards ruffling.

Transfer Pattern No. 621—in blue only.

No. 1164—Boys' Suit—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 32-inch material with 5¾ yards braid.

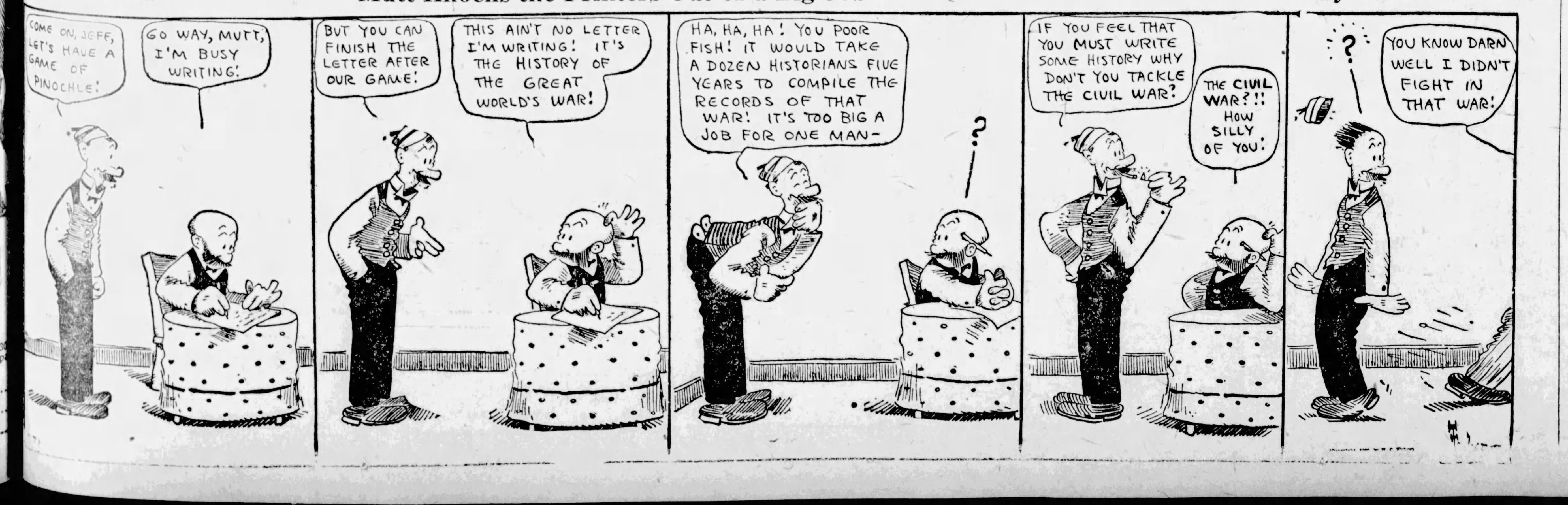
The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Fliers Feed Ice Bound Crew

The crews of four German steamers, which for weeks were ice bound in the Gulf of Riga, were supplied regularly with fresh bread by Latvian military aviators. Fishermen reported the vessels running short of provisions and airmen from Riga made trips every few days carrying food for the sailors, the bread being dropped in sacks on the ice near the hemmed-in steamers.

T AND JEFF— **Mutt Knocks the Printers Out of a Big Job** By "BUD" FISHER


COME ON, JEFF, LET'S HAVE A GAME OF PINOCHLE!
GO WAY, MUTT, I'M BUSY WRITING!
BUT YOU CAN FINISH THE LETTER AFTER OUR GAME!
THIS AIN'T NO LETTER I'M WRITING! IT'S THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT WORLD'S WAR!
HA, HA, HA! YOU POOR FISH! IT WOULD TAKE A DOZEN HISTORIANS FIVE YEARS TO COMPILE THE RECORDS OF THAT WAR! IT'S TOO BIG A JOB FOR ONE MAN—
?
IF YOU FEEL THAT YOU MUST WRITE SOME HISTORY WHY DON'T YOU TACKLE THE CIVIL WAR?
THE CIVIL WAR?!! HOW SILLY OF YOU!
?
YOU KNOW DARN WELL I DIDN'T FIGHT IN THAT WAR!

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D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid........75c
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922.

Prosperity is sneaking up on us.

Dr. Conan Doyle offers nearly everything except a return ticket.

One objection to radio is that it doesn't give the listener a chance to talk back.

Nobody ever leaves the farm because there is nothing to do.

Lima Beane says the fellow who complains that he is never tempted has the match and soon will find the gas leak.

A universal Be Honest Week, strictly observed, might throw business off its stride.

Uncle Sam will find it easier to maintain a consistent foreign policy when foreign nations maintain a decent attitude toward each other.

Posterity wouldn't amount to much if it didn't inherit a few problems and a lot of debts.

No matter what the big war cost us the victory is cheaper than defeat would have been.

Having but little sense doesn't excuse anybody from jury duty.

Uncle Sam is a Yankee. If he had any business at Genoa he would be there now.

Time will prove to Ireland that fighting doesn't belong in the well-known pastime, the pursuit of happiness.

With some men getting away from the home town for a day off is as rejuvenating as a monkey gland.

Salvation wouldn't be free in the event that the United States were to try to save Europe.

Nature intended that the female should run from the male, but not too fast to be overtaken.

Sometimes the mental distress that goes with lovemaking develops into grounds for divorce after marriage.

Half the people are supposed to look on while the other half parades.

Nature gave the male birds the gorgeous plumage, but women have changed the rule. Men must either join a lodge or go without fine feathers.

Peace will come to stay when nations find it easier to agree than to disagree.

The man who feels like turning the flapper across his knee is paired with the man who would like to dance with her on his knee.

Fashion has changed the minds of girls who simply couldn't be comfortable in any but the extremely high-heeled shoes.

Shooting bandits interferes with their personal liberty.

We don't want to think of the man who delivered the Sermon on the Mount as having descended from a monkey.

A Kansas editor says this country needs a gun that will count 10 before it shoots. Might go back to the old flintlock—it always took about 10 seconds to go off after the trigger was pulled.

Every day the police court deals with men who have mistaken the Declaration of Independence for personal liberty.

A pariah is a fellow who boosts the thing the rest of the crowd is knocking.

There are two sides to every subject, and the labor board usually finds both of them rough.

Everybody doesn't love a fat man but everybody pities one when he tries to look comfortable in a movie theater seat.

The man who gets what he wants by fair or foul means is willing to let the other fellow get religion.

Ask your grocer to adopt Russia's proposed economic system. Tell him to cancel what you owe him and then loan you money with which to buy more goods. The proposition will tickle him. Tell him by telephone.

Conan Doyle is picking out the best things on earth to make a heaven.

Mr. Bootlegger kills two birds with one stone by making both himself and the undertaker rich.

In the New Testament the devil is described as a roaring lion. Guess that was before he adopted pussyfeet and learned to purr.

Dancing may be good for one's health, but that isn't the reason it's popular.

If the making of the world had been let to contract the job would not have been completed within a week.

By far the best advice for prospective easy marks we have run across is this from the Kansas City Star: "If you must purchase oil stock do it with stage money."

Strikes begin quietly enough, but bitterness soon creeps into men's souls. Then it happens.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing connected with Nero's fiddling while Rome burned was that he fiddled before the fiddle was invented.

Though astonishing progress is being made in the world the people are not looking forward to getting daily authentic news from Heaven.

The Spear Points of Light

Two spear points of light, thrusting through the cloud banks of depression, indicate unerringly better times for American farmers. The points are:

1—Beginning nearly four months ago, the trend of prices of farm products has been steadily upward.

2—Prices of tractors, trucks, automobiles, tires, farm implements and machinery, fencing, building material and paint have been cut.

The prices of the materials the farmers buy are not yet down to pre-war basis, but the prices of what the farmer sells and what he buys are at least approaching, if not approximating, a level. The ancient law of supply and demand, void during the war, has been reenacted and revitalized by common consent and necessity. Its stabilizing influence again is comparable with that of the gyroscope on an airplane, on a ship at sea. And the facts are based upon figures, not rhetoric or the rosy prophecy of optimism.

Government reports reveal the increased price of farm products during the first quarter of 1922.. With the average price in 1913 figured at 100, wheat in January was 119, in February 123 and in March 149. Corn was 73, 77.1 and 92.3 respectively. Beef, in January, was 80 and in February, 85.9. Hogs were 92 and 110 per cent on the 1913 price, sheep 107.8 and 135.5. And since the figures were compiled, farm product prices have continued to rise.

No figures are obtainable showing exact reductions in prices of machinery, implements and materials used most commonly on every farm, but that the reductions are real is shown by advertisements in farm papers and mail order dealers' literature. The largest manufacturer of farm machinery heads an advertisement: "Problem in subtraction." In exact figures, he subtracts the amount of reduction from former peak prices of tractors and gang plows. An outfit which would have cost about $1,200, two years ago, sells for $700. Another company offers a small gasoline engine of recognized worth for less than $50. An even $100 is pruned from the price of a power cultivator. "Smash go prices in fencing, gates, roofing and paint," is the announcement of a reputable dealer in these articles. It is a matter of common knowledge that the prices of small automobiles and trucks have been slashed repeatedly and announcement of a 60 per cent reduction is made by a great tire company.

March 1 is annual settlement day on the farm. It is sale, lease, mortgage, payment, moving day for thousands. This year also it was decision day—decision whether to stick to the farm or quit.

In view of the discouragements of the last two years, the number who quit was surprisingly small.

Those who stuck saw the two heartening spear points of light—the beacons of better business.

The New "Sick Man"

It was Nicholas the First of Russia who slurringly alluded to Turkey as "the Sick Man of the East." The phrase went round the world like a proverb, and became a part of all international discussion.

For the Turk lay like an unloved invalid in the household of Europe. He contributed nothing to that household but trouble and care and watchful nights. Once or twice Russia might try to thrust him forth to his native Asia, but this caused such disturbance of the household that Great Britain or some other country would halt the harsh eviction. All diplomatic negotiation on general European affairs had to consider Turkey, though Turkey considered no one.

Today no phase ever uttered so aptly describes the Bolshevist Russia as that sneer of the iron czar: the Sick Man of the East. The Turk of today acts from Asia, for in Europe the Turk is reduced and secluded. But the Russian Bolshevist, the Tartar, if you like, is the household invalid. He contributes nothing to the welfare of the family of nations, yet he is a sort of cousin to the rest of humanity, and must be named in the census. A great and serious conference among nations in Genoa is interrupted by the dyspeptic irritability and occasional delirous shrieks of the Moscow patient, and the strain of his techiness wrecks British solidity and French politeness at once.

The Turk could at least be cloistered in a sort of private room on the Bosphorus with some fields in Asia to walk in and fight in. But the Tartar has nearly half the east side of the house, and cannot be enclosed and quite forgotten.

Our Dangerous World

Mount Asama-Yama, one of the many volcanoes which at times roar and flash over the blossoming gardens of the main island of Nippon, burst forth the other day with new turmoil. The volcanic vent did not quite calm down the internal upheaval, for soon afterward the vast speciousness of Tokio was shaken with ruin and death, and the tremor extended to Yokohama with even greater destruction.

Death and destruction under calm skies, from internal upheavals along faults in the earth's face, make part of the history of Japan, Syria, Italy, California and the Andean countries. And after each visitation of death and destruction, the ruined city is rebuilt and the dead are buried, and life goes dancing on to the next calamity.

We who live on a more solid portion of the earth may marvel at people continuing to live on the edge of death. They seem like the Turkish villagers described by S. S. McClure. Refugees from an undefended village just swept by massacre will take refuge in another undefended village a few miles away, though their new home at any moment be the scene of a new destruction.

And probably the dwellers in earthquake lands and in Turkish outposts might marvel at the calmness of Americans. More people are killed by motor cars in America than are killed by earthquakes in our own land. The number of people murdered by thugs in America in a year would re-populate many a desolated village in Turkey. We are not in such danger in groups, but we are in more danger as individuals.

Fussy-Mindedness Costs

The last report of the steamship-inspection service shows a personnel of 406 employes. The expenditures for salaries alone amounted to $881,805. Other expenses ran the costs up to $1,032,936.

Among the items the supervising inspector general was pleased to report upon was the number of letters written during the fiscal year, the license cards filed and the records of fusible plugs inserted in boilers.

Steamboat operation, like anything else that has acquired age and developed a standard routine, is upon very conservative grounds. It is past the time when it will take chances with safety of life and property. If the entire steamship-inspection service were eliminated tomorrow, it wouldn't make a particle of difference with the steamship trade on the Great Lakes. The trade would go on acting like a fussy old woman who assumes in the brightest weather that it is going to rain within the next hour.

The reaction on the steamship-inspection service is what might be expected. The bureau is hard put to it to earn its salaries. It has to exaggerate the importance of writing 20,000 letters in the course of 12 months. It puts down the detail of filing license cards, something no private business would think of doing. It makes almost a boast about the records received concerning boiler plugs. There is not much else for it to talk about.

The promulgation of new rules and orders originates from the dry-rot which conditions, independent of itself, has inflicted on the bureau. A lake steamer suffered an accident while making a landing. The lights went out. The command went out forthwith that the dynamo on lake vessels should be put above the water line. In another accident, the drinking water tank was punctured. That resulted in an order, affecting all passenger craft, that the tanks shall be constructed free of contact with the hull. The chances of such accidents being repeated are about as one in 500. But the steamship inspectors, regardless of the cost to ship owners, compel reconstructions. Thus are salary roles justified in bureaus whose usefulness has been removed by the mere development of conservatism in trades hoary with age.

Shippers and passengers should understand that ultimately they pay for needless costs. They should understand, too, that the fussy-mindedness of the government is an important factor in the decay of American passenger and package freight shipping on the Great Lakes and the rise of the Canadian shipping to take its place.

The Tariff and Shoe Prices

The Washington correspondent for a Democratic newspaper, discussing the proposed new Republican tariff law, writes:

> "If a duty on hides affects domestic trade, the effect will be higher priced shoes."

Which sounds like familiar old buncombe. When shoe prices broke all high records during the war, one reason given by the manufacturers was the high cost of hides. After the war, when the price of green hides dropped so near to zero that it was not worth a farmer's time to skin a dead steer, the public was told that at most only a pound or two of leather could be used in an ordinary pair of shoes and that the price of hides really made very little difference so long as labor remained high.

Shoe prices have decreased, but not nearly to pre-war levels. Current market prices of hides range from three cents a pound for green bull hides to 14 cents for cured calf. Assuming that the proposed duty might double the hide prices (which it will not) the increase in cost of a pair of shoes should not be more than 10 to 25 cents.

The real point is that a slight actual increase in cost of raw material may be made the excuse for a large fictitious advance in the price of the finished article.

Former Vice President Tom Marshall says no man is an American until he has learned the American language. Analyze that statement and see if Tom isn't right.

Vice President Coolidge announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election in 1924. He is saying it early enough to avoid the rush.

Marshal Joffre went to sleep under a copious shower of eulogistic phrases. A little criticism would have kept him awake.

TRANSPORTATION OF FARM PRODUCTS IMPORTANT ECONOMIC PROBLEM TODAY

"THERE be three things that make a nation great and prosperous: fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance for men and commodities from one place to another."—LORD BACON.

This was the text which President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau took for his address before a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association in Kansas City.

"The growth of industry in our valley during the past two decades has been rapid and is a sign of healthful national development. The tendency in the past has been too much toward centralized industries on our seaboard with vast distances separating them from centers of production. No other nation has ever developed under like conditions and we have only succeeded in doing so because of the abundant richness of our basic resources and the relative cheapness of our long rail haul.

"Rail rates, however, have materially advanced and the farmer is thereby called upon to pay a greater penalty than he can long continue to endure. We are facing one of two propositions. Either transportation costs must seek lower levels or we must begin a process of national decentralization which will build up new centers of industry located relatively close to centers of basic production.

Land-Lubbers Want Sea.

"We, in this great interior, know little of the sea. Our conception of it is that of a great body of water which separates peoples and nations by vast distances. We forget that the seas were the first great carriers of merchandise and people from one locality to another and they do not in fact separate nations but rather unite them.

"The earliest recorded transportation was by water and civilization developed along sea coasts and navigable rivers. The next movement was the building of highways—builded both for the easy conveyance of food products and for the quicker movement of armies and munitions of war. It is less than a century since the first locomotive was built and America's great railway system began to be established, and only a decade ago since men first began to conquer the air. It is too early yet to indulge even in prophecy with regard to the efficiency of aerial transportation. But the farmer was never more vitally interested in highways, railroads or merchant marine than he is today. It is not an extravagant or unfounded statement to say that all our factories, our transportation lines, our financial institutions, and even our great cities themselves, were builded from the farms of this country and have been made possible only because the product of those farms have been transported from the farms to the markets. Hence, transportation of the farmer's product is fundamentally the most important economic problem in the whole nation today. In fact, the continuance of national prosperity depends absolutely upon it.

Farm-to-Market Roads.

"It might not be quite fair to say that the first step in this transportation, namely the farm-to-market road, is of greatest importance, but the statement that, were it not for the farm-to-market road, the other stages of transportation could not exist will not be challenged. All our products go over public highways before they reach the rail or water route. In this country highway building had its origin in the necessity for the moving and the marketing of the farm products and that marketing remains today the most essential function of our highway systems. The American farmer believes those roads must be built with the first thought given to the original and primary purpose of a highway, namely, to facilitate the marketing of the farmer's crops and that any public expenditure of money must be so distributed as to benefit as nearly as possible all the producing farmers of the land. When the stress of the present depression is over, we hope to see a consistent road improvement program from the farm to market begun. At this particular time it is unwise to advocate increased tax levies for this purpose, but the road building program should be kept uppermost in our minds in any discussion of transportation and we should be ready to proceed with in a vigorous manner when conditions again become normal.

"Nothing has been more marvelous in our national development of the past few decades than the building of railroad systems. Whether by domestic or foreign financing, by land subsidies or exploitation, they have spread out like a network over the entire continent until today the United States has 250,834 miles of railroad as compared with 499,000 miles in all the other countries of the world. Their valuation is said to be one-twelfth of our entire national wealth and they have become not only an economic factor but a political factor as well.

"In recent years there has grown up in the minds of the farmers an antagonism against the railroads. There are several reasons for this. I think I can safely state that one of the outstanding reasons has been the lack of proper understanding each of the other's problems. Too often the railroad has taken, through some of its officers, an arrogant attitude regarding the service which the farmer deems essential for the proper transportation of his facilities. I personally know localities where failure properly to keep up the stockyards at a local station has embittered every farmer in that community not only against that particular road but all railroads. The farmer is often more interested in service than rates.

Farmer Pays Both Ways

"The aggressiveness of the railroads in years past in attempting to control the policies of the states through political manipulation has been particularly resented by the agricultural classes. The farmer also must bear both the outgoing costs and incoming charges on transportation. He cannot add the freight to the price of his product nor subtract it from the cost of his purchase. This touching of his pocketbook has caused him to become a closer critic of the railroads than any other class of citizenry. The probability is he will continue to be this. Nevertheless, the railroad is one of the farmer's first necessities. We could not produce without them. Their development has, of necessity, preceded the development of our farms and ranches. Tonnage always follows transportation. The railroads, as producers of transportation, are affected by the same economic frosts and sunshine as is the producer of corn or other products. The statement has recently been made by a high authority that tonnage doubled every decade for forty years preceding the world war. All other factors remaining constant it would have been necessary, therefore, for the railroads to have doubled their rolling stock, warehouses, terminals, labor charges, capital and bonded indebtedness in like proportion. The severest critic of the railroads knows this has not been done but that the tonnage has moved by means of longer trains, more slowly operated, heavier loaded cars, and often exasperating delays, all of which spell a decline in quality of service rendered. So long as information regarding railroads emanating from political and other unauthentic sources, our conclusions, though honestly made, were often misguided. For a number of years, however, the government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, has kept a very close check on every detail of railroad operation and management. An analysis of this authentic information indicated that under present systems of management and operation not only must rates remain at higher than pre-war levels but also that for want of proper facilities due in a large measure to lack of capital and credit the railroads will be unable expeditiously to handle the offered tonnage when business again becomes normal.

"With the largest consistent aid and sympathy to the railroads and with the realization of our fondest hopes from the benefits of possible electrification and other economies of operation, it is not reasonable to hope that railroad costs of transportation can be kept down for many years to a point which will enable the farmer to function free from the borderland of peasantry. We should look forward to relief then, first, to the building up of these new centers of population close to productive areas, and second, to cheaper mode of transportation on our bulkier commodities. This cheaper mode of transportation is found in the development of our waterways, amortizing the costs in public interest. We find two projects of absorbing interest to the farmer of the mid-west:

Great Lakes Waterway

"Of these projects the greatest, most speedily realized and most economical is the utilization of our Great Lakes for ocean carriers through the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel. Competent engineers agree that the plan is perfectly feasible and that the costs of investment and interest thereon can be returned to our Treasury within a relatively short period through the proceeds of hydro-electrical development. Industry needs that electrical current to aid in lessening its productive costs. Authorities do not hesitate to say that the improvement through lower transportation costs will increase the price of grain on our farms from 5 to 10c per bushel. The completion of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Tidewater project should be accepted by our people and approved without a moment's unnecessary delay. It is the biggest issue before the American people today, and, so far as I know, the only opportunity open in America to "get something for nothing". Were it a private and not a public venture, its speedy culmination would be immediately assured.

"The second project is the development of our navigable streams, particularly the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers. Much progress has been made in barge transportation on the lower Mississippi during the past two years and is indicative of great future development.

"To those who say these streams are not great potential possibilities in commerce, let me say that years ago the Missouri, least promising of the three rivers named, had regular steamboat traffic extending as far upstream as Ft. Banton, Montana.

"But from the economic needs of the farmer there is no conflict between the development of the St. Lawrence and our other rivers. Our agricultural export markets are in Europe, principally northern Europe. Rome is due east of Boston, while New Orleans is farther south than Alexandria or Cairo in Egypt. Chicago and Duluth are 300 miles nearer European ports by the St. Lawrence river than by way of any other route. We need the St. Lawrence as the outlet for our food surpluses to congested Europe, while New Orleans is the valleys' natural outlet to the Panama Canal to the Orient.

"There is no conflict of interest in the development of these projects, and I am glad to say the whole Mississippi Valley stands as one man for both, because both are essential for the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the whole region, and hence both are essential to the welfare of the whole United States.

The Son of the Garden Enthusiast Brings Home a Stray Pup

HE CANT KEEP THAT DOG—
TAKE HIM BACK WHERE YOU FOUND HIM
F. FOX
?
"YOU KEEP THAT PUP OUT IN THE SHED TONIGHT AND TOMORROW I'LL BUILD A NICE DOG HOUSE FOR HIM."
HOT DOG!

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Up-Hill Struggle

It's up the hill to glory in every sort of weather,
It's step-by-step and slip and fall and pull yourself together;
It's slog along and jog along, ahead of you's the city,
It's down, and up to fight again, and give yourself no pity.

It's up the hill to what you want and there's no way of cheating it,
It's bit-by-bit, with pluck and grit and facing care and meeting it;
It's wind along and grind along, and stand the burning thirst of it,
Nor count the cost, for his is lost who thinks he gets the worst of it.

It's up the hill to wealth and fame, a long trail and a dreary one,
It's day-by-day along the way, and many a night a weary one;
It's much of pain and little gain, and stand up to the test of it,
It's work and fight both day and night until you get the best of it.

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ABE MARTIN

Things have just about reached th' point when ther's no tellin' where th' feller who steps out on business 'll end up.

Lafe Bud has got so he kin drink or keep his $14.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Nothing New

I saw a girl, a social pet, light up a costly cigaret; she blew the smoke around her head, and mournfully I sighed and said, "Great Caesar! Wither do we drift? These modern women are too swift. I guess I am behind the times; I'm always seeing sordid crimes and vicious customs, all day long, where others notice nothing wrong. But in the old days gone to seed, no women used the Filthy Weed." I make such statements off the reel; I always like to make a spiel of dear dead days beyond recall, when sin was not on earth at all. But when I sit me down to think, I find my spiel was on the blink. The women of the bygone years were wedded to the pipe that cheers. My grandma had an old clay pipe, and smoked a weed that smelled like tripe. The housewives used to blithely puff; when tired of smoke they tackled snuff; I see them smoking in a row, and slinging gossip to and fro. An old clay pipe is worse, you bet, than any modern cigaret. My moral feet are always cold, such sinful customs I behold! Yet ever when I look behind, and call old customs back to mind, I see that granny put up grass just like the giddy modern lass.

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WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "I wish my wife didn't have corns. She insists upon me wearing rubbers every time her corns hurt."

Life's Discomforts.

Eating an ice cream cone under observation.

Fire insurance is a nuisance except after a fire.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Mrs. Peters has decided not to have her hair bobbed after all but in return Mr. Peters has to give up smoking, chewing, poker and one of his two nights out a week.

We know a baby boy six weeks old whose mother hasn't told anyone yet what he's going to do when he grows up.

An old-fashioned girl used to jump on a chair and pick up her skirts when she saw a mouse while the modern girl just jumps on the chair.

ROSALIND'S ADVICE.

Dear Rosalind: I'm a little blond flapper in love but don't know who with. What shall I do?—Katie.

Dear Katie: You're certainly a peculiar girl to be in love and not know the object. If you are in love with so many that you don't know which one the best thing to do is to try out each one. Pick a quarrel with each man on different evenings, send him home and go to bed. Count the amount of sleep you lose over each. The one who causes the greatest loss of sleep is the one you love.

In case you love no one in particular but are just in love I would advise you to go on being in love that way. It's easy on the constitution and nerves and there are no disappointments. Make love to yourself and be happy.—Rosalind.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To Charles Darwin.
Dear Charley:

As you're the fellow that figured out the theory of evolution it's too bad you're not living now so you could go on the platform and debate with William Jennings Bryan who says he has no monkey ancestors. Nearly everybody except a few college professors had forgotten all about you until Bryan brought up the subject. Now you have become well known enough to be able to secure a job as a movie star if you desire.

I know little about science and don't care to go very far into the subject but if I had my way I wouldn't pick out a monkey for my ancestor. Lots of people nowadays are always delving into the past to discover their ancestors and often they wish they hadn't. The past is better when left alone.

If we are descended from monkeys we have nothing to boast about, judging from the appearance of monkeys in our circuses nowadays. So much talk about monkey ancestors makes me feel as if I ought to go up to some baboon in the menagerie tent of a big circus and say, "Hello, Great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, how's your gout?"

Some of us may have descended from monkeys and some have not been so unlucky. I judge by appearances. Every now and then I see on the street a person with the facial characteristics of an ape. Usually such a person never longs to have his picture in the newspapers.

I believe my monkey ancestors, if any, were rather far back because monkeys like to climb trees where they feel at home. As for me, I never felt at home in a tree. The real facts of the case are that whenever I used to climb trees I fell out of them faster than I climbed up in them.

Some people nowadays are going back to the monkey stage in life, if any, by purchasing monkey glands which are inserted in their bodies by surgeons who need the work. These glands are supposed to make them young again. I cannot understand why anyone would want to be young again and pick out a wife from the bunch of flappers who now take up all the sidewalk room on the streets.

It's really too bad, Charley, that you are not living now so you could argue with Mr. Bryan. That man dearly loves an argument. The only persons who argue with him now are college professors and they don't know much more about our ancestors than he knows. You ought to be up on the subject unless, like Mr. Einstein, you invented a theory, made it public and then let the ignorant people in the world try to guess what you meant.

Charley, I would not like to hear that any of us were descended from monkeys unless the persons were those to whom I owe money.

Uncle Henry.

PRETTY DARN TOUGH

Teacher Who Used Old Style System to Purify Speech of Pupil Convicted by Jury and Faces Fine.

P. G. Mong, Stillwater, Ohio, school teacher, whose testimony in court showed that he had whipped Edgar Hitchcock, 15-year-old public school pupil because he said "darn," was found guilty of assault by a jury in common pleas court.

It is the first time in the history of the county that a jury has found a teacher guilty on a charge of whipping a pupil. Sentence was reserved pending motions for a new trial. The offense is punishable only by a fine.

U. S. WRONG MORALLY, PROFESSOR ASSERTS

Morally this nation is all wrong, even if it is all right financially, politically and industrially, was the substance of Professor Charles Reynolds Brown's talk before a group of students at Ann Arbor, Mich. Professor Brown is dean of the divinity school of Yale university.

"When this country was called on to face the test of the war, it went to pieces morally," said Professor Brown. The great drawback now is that spiritually the country is not awakened, he said. There is a lack of understanding between man and man, an understanding that can be gained through the Bible.

GIRL'S KNICKERS GO TO POOR ARMENIANS

Included in the 200 tons of clothing which represented Philadelphia's response to the state-wide call for "bundle day" issued by the Near East relief, were two pairs of girl's knickerbockers. Accompanying them was a note from an irate parent who expressed the hope that some unfortunate girl in Armenia would find them to be just as useful as a daughter of hers believed them to be fashionable.

To Check Smokers

Many London business houses have forbidden their employes to smoke during working hours, breaking up a practice which became common in wartime.

VARIETIES

Shagreen is the tanned hid fishes.

Siam has a contingent of Scouts.

Borneo is cut midway by equator.

Manila is the greatest hemp ket in the world.

Six million children are every year in China.

Siam is one of the few archies of the tropics.

Portuguese is the language about 30,000,000 people.

For 25 years no bread has baked in Norway on Sunday.

The Persians have a diffe name for each day in the mont

Hong Kong has a slave co where girls are sold as low a a head.

In Japan fencing is regarded a great accomplishment for y women.

Daylight saving in Mexico has effected a great saving in tric power.

The people of Iceland are un ally long-lived, living to an aver of 61 years.

The distance an arrow can sent by a good archer is from to 250 yards.

Members of parliament in A tralia receives $5,000 a year their services.

In the western Australian d there are wells which yield w only at night.

There is little or no begging northern Italy, yet it is very pr lent in Naples.

Beans reach maturity twice rapidly under electric light as daylight alone.

Every week in London it is mated that articles to the valu $1,000,000 are pawned.

Public service corporations of United States require new capit $20,000,000,000 annually.

A cluster of snakes rec found in Dorsetshire, England, tained 634 of these reptiles.

Foliage in London or any where there is much soot is us fairly free from insect pests.

In England it is unlawful to billiards in a public place on day, Christmas day or Good Fr

The English wheat crop in realized only £31,000,000, whil poultry produce was worth than £50,000,000.

The name Kersey, as applie cloth, is a corruption of J where this favorite woolen ma was first produced.

The shortage of nickel co France is said to be due to peasants hoarding them in pr ence to paper money.

Salt beds covering an area square miles exist in Nova S One bed alone is said to be 9 wide and 80 feet deep.

In 75 years, from 1783 to the kingdom of Naples lost 112,000 inhabitants by earthqu or more than 1,200 a year.

The jewel vault in Bucking palace contains more than gold ornaments, weighing con ably more than a ton in all.

Certain soils in Russia, India Persia have always been eate the natives of these countries their health-giving properties

The air breathed daily by a man being weighs about six as much as the food and drin consumes in the same period.

About 40 per cent of all th grown in America are raise Wisconsin. One year's produ from 43,000 acres reached tons.

A compilation of the last figures show that 50.3 of the population, 10 years of age or were engaged in some gainful pation.

Bohemia proposes to coin a currency of glass. The new will be much cheaper to man ture than the present metal rency.

Japan has built a great and feet high, overlooking Tokio commemorate those who died ing the war in the service of empire.

The height of a horse is spo of as being so many "hands hand measuring four inches. height is measured from the to the shoulder to the ground.

An electrical expert says $200,000,000 worth of light wasted annually because wind globes, reflectors and shades not kept free from dirt and du

Farnham castle, Surrey, bishop of Winchester's palac advertised "to let furnished" bishop, although he receives 500 a year, says he cannot affo live there.

It has been said that every sible necessity of a man's life cept the water he drinks and th he breathes, may be supplied directly or indirectly through use of petroleum products.

On a certain day in the begi of Summer it is customary, in south of China, for people to take of dog's flesh to fortify selves against the coming heat as a preventive against disease

Florence, Italy, is known as City of Flowers. Here the fa orris root perfumes are prod from roots of the large pale p iris or flag, which is grown ex sively throughout the surrou districts.

Only one newspaper is pub in Greenland, and a Dane Moeller is the publisher. He all the material, sets it up, the paper and delivers it. In tion to this he has taught the natives how to read it.

In the Cambria coal fie Wyoming small quantities of and silver are said to be pres the coal veins. In South Afr similar occurrence has been the coal occurring in seams ning through the quartzite ore.

Chlorophyll, the green co matter in plants, and hemog the red coloring matter in corpuscles, are closely their chemical makeup. It is fo reason that physicians recom "greens" as a part of the treatment of anemia.

That diamonds sometimes spontaneously is a belief back to the middle ages and widely prevalent, though seems to have actually wit this phenomenon. Numerous fragments of diamonds are fou the vicinity of the Kimberley mond mines in South Africa.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

URING recent days, (April 20-29) Aunt Martha has felt that she was looking through thou- nds of eyes for she wanted to rry back to you everything that uld interest you in connection th the Pan-American conference women and the third annual con- ntion of the National League of omen Voters which she attended Baltimore and Washington.

The object of the conference was bring together the women of the stern hemisphere and give them chance to discuss matters of com- n interest, to inspire them to fur- er accomplishments, to give them chance to know and understand ch other.

On the platform at the Belvedere tel in Baltimore sat delegates om 22 of 24 states of North and uth America, Canada and the ited States included. Mrs. Carrie apman Catt, honorary president the League of Women Voters, and s. Maud Wood Park, president of e League, presided at the meet-

It was inspiring just to see the men of different nations who had me such a long distance in many es, to bring messages from their ntries and tell what their am- ions and ideals are and how they pose to bring about many im- vements through their new wer of voting.

Not all of the women at the con- ence were suffragists. But sure- few could attend those lively in- lectual meetings and listen to the cere hopes of representatives of many countries without at least coming inspired to take a hand the administration of their coun- if they have the opportunity. d if they have not yet had a ance it seems as though after ving this conference they would their best to bring about affairs that they could have a word to in regard to the welfare and itics of the land in which they

The delegates from the different ntries of South America spoke the status of women in their re- tive countries and some of the eches were intensely interesting surprising.

For instance, the delegate from the althy country of Uruguay, whose ech was given through an inter- ter, brought many smiles to the ience as she described the per- country. Women make the s, she said, and the men carry m out. They have no poor. ry aged person is taken care of pension if necessary. If women t a divorce it is granted by the ple statement that she no longer ts to live with "that person." t books are provided for physi- s and lawyers without charge. ital punishment has been abol- d. A thoroughly happy and cul- l country, we take it.

great deal was said about di- e laws but the idea was the e throughout, that divorces ld not be necessary and that should be thought of the hap- ss of mother and father and e about the happiness, educa- , health and future of the off- ng.

Women naturally have more sentiment than men. They are supposed to be more spiritual. They should do all in their power to make the home ties close and keep them that way. They must always keep that fundamental purpose foremost in their minds as they take their part in the government, agreed the delegates.

Dr. Margaret Patterson, police magistrate from Ontario, looked the part of a modern Portia as she spoke of Canadian laws.

None of the women looked the least bit masculine. Nearly all had a charm of quick wit, active intellect and good purpose. Many were gray haired with the exception of the delegates from South America, some of whom were quite young in appearance and very attractive, with the dark skin of their native lands. It was surprising how many could speak our language without the use of an interpreter and it really should make us feel less superior than we are inclined to do at times when we think how difficult it would be for us to stand before an audience of women speaking the Spanish tongue and tell them what we thought and tell it well in their language.

The most stirring speeches were made by Lady Astor, who no sooner arrived than she won everyone's heart. The fact that she is an American girl and the first woman to enter English parliament brought cheers from the American women and at times the attention she received approached worship. Such adulation is not courted by Lady Astor, who is gracious, sincere and "smarter than lightning." Her ready replies, her patriotism, her clear mind and knowledge of affairs of the world, rank her as high as any living woman. She "said things" and she put such a punch in what she said, whether she were speaking on a given subject or extemporaneously, that the message never failed to get across. She has the much to be desired sense of humor and the grace of manner which takes the sting out of the pithy remarks she directs at anyone and everyone. Even the secretary of state and Sir Auckland Geddes, whom she called "poor darlings who did not know what it is all about," enjoyed Nancy's remarks as heartily as anyone.

When Secretary Hughes made the statement that civilization was slow, it gave Nancy a wonderful chance to show her repartee by saying, "If it has been slow, we know the reason why," and thence swinging into her rousing speech in favor of women taking a hand in politics or at least knowing "what it is all about."

This incident occurred at the final meeting of the League of Women Voters which took place at the Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., through the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution. You will recognize it as the building in which the armament conference took place

The building is not large. Off the stage are tiers of boxes, three on a side. In one wing, the Marine band played stirring music, both American and Spanish airs. The D. A. R. emblem with 13 lights was the only ornament on the white wall back of the platform.

Around the balcony are draped 13 large flags of the original states. Thirteen seals decorate the rear walls and flags of all the states hang near the ceiling. White eagles spread their wings over the boxes. On the right in one of these boxes sat Lady Astor. She wore a simple white gown and large jade green hat with green plume gracefully circling and drooping from brim. Lord Astor gave a pleasing message to his "brother husbands" and especially to the "budding bachelors," saying that though he had been obliged to change his policy in some cases, he admitted that it was always for the best.

Secretary Hughes, with the bearing of an ideal statesman, spoke on "International Friendliness." Instead of stressing what women can do, he emphasized what cannot women do. He said that government itself represents a very small part of life. That woman's most important work for society was in bringing love of literature, ambition to know, into the home life as well as in the school. That the hygiene of home was the only security of public health. That the standards of home were the test of educational influence. He said he anticipated living in an age of conferences.

Sir Auckland Geddes prepared the women for a disagreeable statement and then told them that they were too ignorant of affairs and that this was a positive danger unless they emerge from that ignorance. He advised the study of things vitally effecting national interest, adding that there were hundreds of problems of vital interest to women. Real friendship of nations must come between their government, he continued, but women must fill their minds with matters which interest men of affairs.

Three delegates of the conference were chosen to speak at this final meeting. The delegate from Brazil was one of the most popular and was thoroughly convincing in her address on the benefits and joy which had come to her during this remarkable convention.

The delegate from Peru emphasized that women are now awake, eager with ambition and hope. She is taking a clear message to this effect back to the women of her country.

Panama's delegate expressed the desire to unite intellect and heart and urge her country women to use the opportunity to openly express their purpose.

The entire spirit of the conference was uplifting and a step toward friendship with other nations and the important getting together of the women of all countries. This first Pan-American conference will be an epoch in history.

On Saturday afternoon President and Mrs. Harding received the delegates in the White House. But suppose we save that story for next time when Aunt Martha will tell you something about her sight-seeing trip through Washington.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

when we do well, and suffer it, ye take it patiently, this is ptable with God.—I. Peter 2:20.

EX-SOLDIER WRITES.

have been reading The Blade for past few years and I certainly like every bit of it. I think it is best all around paper published, there are things in it that will rest one in almost any walk of . May I state that I like the sehold page best. I love to read letters from all the cousins for m an ex-soldier and my mind ders far away at times.

While in the Post hospital at Van- ver barracks, Washington, I be- e acquainted with a nurse by name of C. H. Dueno and have all trace of her. I think she from Wisconsin. I would love rite to her if I only knew her ress. She was so kind to me le there and did everything in power to make it pleasant for all. Does anyone know her? 't all speak at once.

Maid o' Dreams, I'll agree with that none of us know you, but don't know me either. Sure was e dream you had about the con- tion, and I suppose you were real y when you awoke and it was real. Oh, yes, that reminds me:

You Dreamers, proud and pure,
You have gleaned the sweet of life!
den truths that shall endure
er pain and doubt and strife.

—Idlewild of W. Va.

AND HE IS WITH US AGAIN

Have we any kinsfolk here in lmont, W. Va.? If so, please e running and help me to get ainted with some of them. I four long hours on my hands yet, before my train leaves, I am at a loss to know how to the time away. First, I shall e you that letter I have been ising for years and years.

arrived here this morning at o'clock from Baltimore and edly transferred my baggage e B. & O. station to learn that st wait until this afternoon for train. You see I am going up the mountains of Garrett Co., to visit some of my relatives. after a good breakfast at the y house, I went out to take in town, and also the twin town Western Port Md., which is just ss the river from here. In one I think I completely covered towns.

Well, I see you all nudging each and asking who the mischief , so I'll just give you a little . A little town up in Vermont sponsible for my existence, and dearest folks in the world to re living there. Six years ago rted out from that little home ee some of our great country. ould take too much space to tell of my travels, so I will give just rief sketch. I visited 32 states, ed in the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, hunted bear in British Columbia, spent a Summer camping in the Wyoming National Park, Wintered in California and best of all I completely regained my health which was rather poor to start with. An abscessed lung had left me weak chested, and I feared that dreaded disease, tuberculosis. But at the age of 26, I am robust and weigh 165 pounds.

After a brief visit in western Maryland I am going back home to Vermont. After an absence of six years, can you blame me for becoming very anxious to get back to the best old dad and mother that ever was? My sister has kept me in touch with you, by sending me clippings from your page each week, and only occasionally have I missed you. This is a great country indeed, and I have decided that if I ever have a home of my own, it will be a little white bungalow, situated some where in the Cumberland valley, either in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania. This really is the most beautiful section in the East. With kindest regards to all, — A Green Mountain Boy.

ESCAPES U. B.'s "GOOD CROWD"

We have five little children to care for and let me tell you they are surely full of life and take lots of care. I think if we would exchange cold lunch and school lunch recipes it would help some of us a whole lot. My father-in-law gave me The Blade when we were first married and we of course have taken it ever since. That was 16 years ago. He has always taken it and his father before him. He is an old soldier and fought through this state while in service.

How many cousins live in towns where there are boy scouts? We have more than 2000 members here. My oldest boy is a scout.

I surely did enjoy Scolope the Scribe's letter. Well, in fact, I enjoy them all.

If waste basket gets me, I won't mind it very much for I know he has a pretty good crowd. I nearly always save The Blade to read on Sunday but I read it as soon as it came this week. Now I'll draw my letter to an end, your truly an old Missouri Hen.

American Birthdays

May 12, 1850, Henry Cabot Lodge, senator and historian.

May 13, 1832, Johnson M. Mundy, sculptor.

May 14, 1840, George Cooper, poet.

May 15, 1863, Annie Fellows Johnston, author.

May 16, 1832, Philip D. Armour, merchant.

May 17, 1776, Amos Eaton, botanist and geologist.

May 18, 1824, Edson Adams, pioneer promoter.

Art in the Home

HAT BOXES

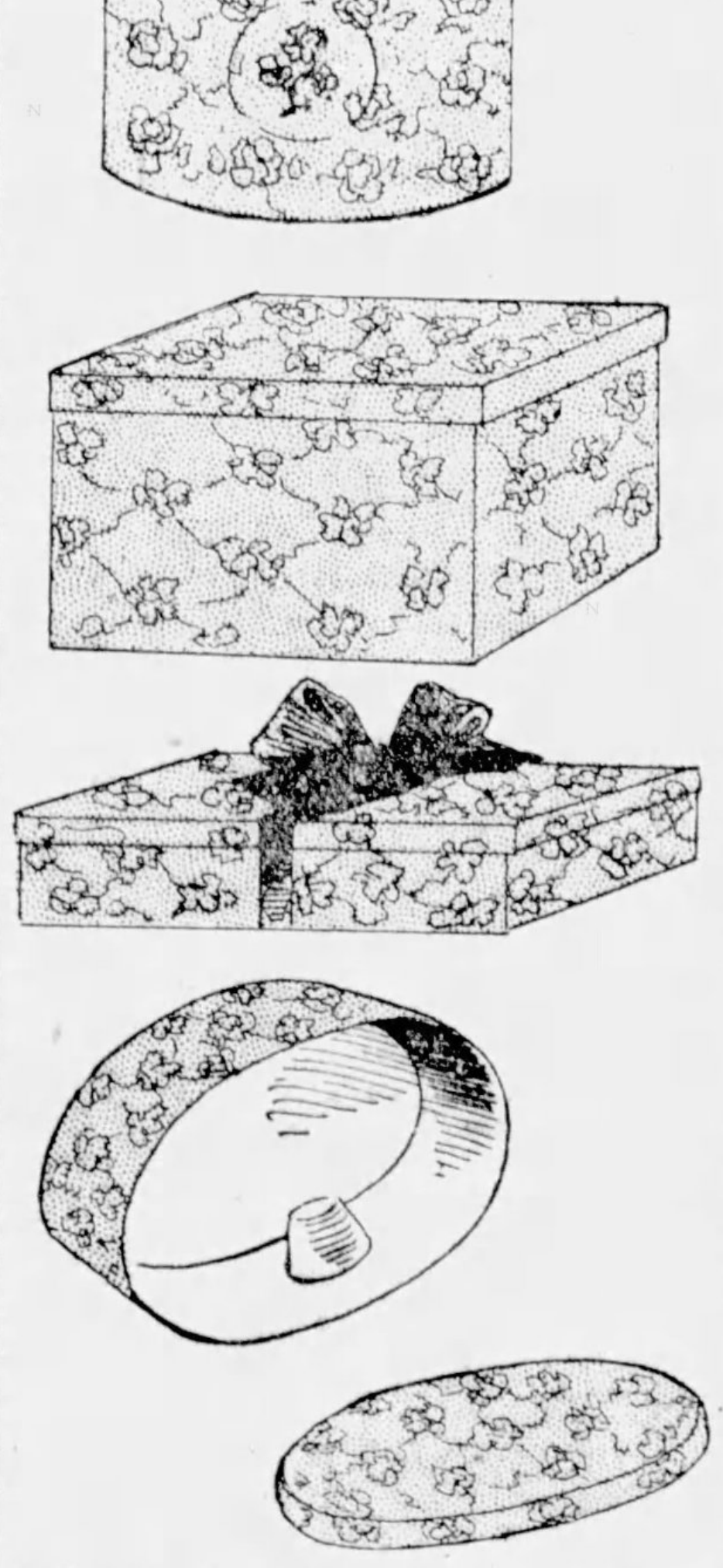
Before we leave the closets of our semi-annual housecleaning suppose we decorate the otherwise unsightly hat box.

It is a simple matter. Sometimes only a sample or a piece left over from our favorite wall paper will cover the box, transforming it from the plain everyday sort to a really decorative addition to our home.

Sometimes just a circle or section of fancy wall paper cut out and pasted on the side, will be sufficient.

If you have an odd piece of gingham, paste it on an old suit box provided the box is still substantial. Cover a rubber band with shirred ribbon. Add a big bow and use this band to hold cover securely on box.

Inside the box a piece of cardboard may be fastened on the side as shown in illustration. This will hold a wide brimmed or drooping hat firmly at the same time preserving its shape.



It pays to take care of one's clothes. It is easy to do and the accessories give touches to the house that make it look as though it were being lived in.

Dress boxes and hat boxes may be covered to match, for the closet shelf. Gloves and handkerchiefs may be packed away in smaller boxes in the dresser drawer.

This will only take a short time during the housecleaning and will make a break in the sordid part of the unpleasant cleaning. Never is time wasted in beautifying the house so long as it is done in a practical way.

Lady Astor Visits Native Land

Lord and Lady Astor

— Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

AMONG the sensations at the Pan-American conference was the arrival of Lady Astor, who has quite taken America by storm.

Naturally we are proud of our countrywoman, since she is the first woman to enter an English parliament.

Lady Astor was formerly Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, and every place she has visited since her arrival she has received a hearty and uproarious welcome.

BOYS AND GIRLS

All days come that are to be.—Dickens.

ORIGINAL BARD RETURNS.

Wake up, Mr. Waste Basket! Aunt Martha have him shot

Caught napping while on duty when he knows that he should not!

Court-martial him, or something. Here King Philip be the judge.

The rest of you be jurymen,—you who do not hold a grudge

What's that? "He's on vacation? Your pardon, sir, I crave

For the charges brought against you so merciless and grave.

I've been away for quite a while and time has brought a change.

The old familiar people here to me look rather strange.

No I'm not Rip Van Winkle, nor any of his kin.

'Twas not a cozy beauty sleep I was indulging in.

All Winter I've been working at a time-worn occupation,

Striving for the uplift of the rising generation.

O'er the lumpy pond of learning I've been helping them to skate—

These youngsters who sometimes control the nation's fate.

Hurrah! Once more comes Springtime and grassy meadows green.

Has this old world passed under your wand, Miss Fairy Queen?

Do the "wall flowers' that you mentioned now adorn the fields so gay?

If so, I'll start this moment to gather a boquet.

These violets in the valley where no other flowers have been,

Could they be the ones the poet meant were "born to blush unseen."

Dixie Moonbeam, in the shadow we're all waiting for a ray.

Now the Winter clouds provide you no excuse to hide away.

Hoote, you've never sent that trophy yet, to verify my guess

That you're in the class of people who wear ribbons on their dress.

Aunt Martha is my witness that I made that guess last Fall.

So Miss Hoote, fulfill your promise right away or not at all.

Now I have a proposition for a contest so to speak

Let's have Aunt Martha set for us a story-telling week

Then we'll each one write a story, very short and not so wide;

Either one that could have happened, or one that couldn't, had it tried.

Some one asks, "What's to be given to the winner at the close?

I hadn't thought of that; oh, well —my picture, I suppose.

I will have to get some taken, for the last ones that I had

Were used in the neighbor's corncribs where the rats were getting bad.

Bachelor Billy tries our patience with his secrets so profound,

Like the ancient sphinx whose riddles used to puzzle those around.

No doubt he may surprise us with the story of his fate,

From the time he felt off writing till he met his future — wait!

Apple Blossom, your namesakes now grace every orchard tree.

Your age is just the same as mine, exactly to a T.

Paul Ballew of North Carolina, some club worker you must be.

Lest I should land in "Short and Sweet," I shall no longer linger,

Although to stay is joy complete —Your old-time friend — Rhyme Stringer.

DO FLY THIS WAY AGAIN.

Sunny Jim, bless your heart. All of us love you and I'd give a big red apple to shake hands with such a faithful boy.

Well, cousins, the part of the world lying around where I live is getting to be a mighty pretty place to live in. For days I have been almost curtained in by apple and peach blossoms and lilacs. Then was frozen in by two big Jack Frosts.

Everytime I see a woman's picture on the Household page I think that it is Aunt Martha but I have found it to be Miss or Mrs. Somebody Else everytime. Don't you like the Fashion departmnet and what she has to say about it? I always save the pictures of the styles I like. I can make anything good looking in the line of wearing apparel except shoes. I can also embroider and crochet—"both of which I like neither."

I am longing for someone to ask me to come again because I'm green and can fly.—June-Bug.

THREE MUSKATEERS JOIN FORCES

Here we come—three little cousins. One of us you have met before. One of the others is a grave senior and the other a green freshman. Some little fairy has just brought us a bedtime lunch.

In a recent issue of The Blade there was a letter from Doddridge Boy, W. Va. We would like to know who he is as we too are from Doddridge county although we are now in Harrison county.

We live in Salem, W. Va., a small city but a good one. There is a high school here and a college. Students come from many different states to our schools. Besides these two schools there are five grammar schools. We have four churches. Many of our citizens own beautiful homes. We at present live in a little brown bungalow. The industrial home for girls is situated here. When you and all the cousins come to visit us we will take you to see the sights. —Cutie, Jack and Dick.

Snap spring clothespins painted bright colors make good napkin holders for the kiddies.

Short and Sweet

How many of you cousins live near the Pennsylvania tracks on the way from Toledo to Baltimore? All through the day time Aunt Martha looked out at the farm houses and wondered if they were the homes of any of our big family. The rolling hills and later the mountains, little streaks of blue water and the wonderful horseshoe curve made her long to get off the train and roam around and take a chance at saying "How-de-do."

On her return imagine the stack of letters! More than a stack—a whole drawer full. On the desk was a box containing lilacs, purple lilacs beautifully packed with stems stuck in moist potatoes to keep them fresh. A gift from their namesake. Dear little yellow roses stuck their merry heads up out of the mail and small pressed flowers (ever so many kinds) fell out of the letters. It was such fun finding them and for all the world like a welcome home from the cousins. Some of the flowers were really puzzling and Blue Eyes of New York knew that Aunt Martha never would be able to guess what the Dutchman's Breeches were, but she did recognize the Mayflower, and in another letter the bleeding heart and oh, so many more. Please don't laugh if she confesses that she is carrying, the four leaf clover and wishing for luck. Thank you all. Your letters are a constant joy and those little remembrances bring much happiness.

Believer in Dreams, you are a wonder, packing those aster seeds so well and adding the California poppy seeds in the bargain. You must have had one of those psychic wave thoughts because the cousin you have befriended says to tell you that just the day before he received the package his wife said, "I wish I had some California poppy seeds." He asked if there was any expense and sends heaps and heaps of thanks for your kindness and trouble.

Having landed in Snatches twice, Flowers of W. Va. may be surprised to find herself somewhere else this time but she has sent a message to Sunshine of Missouri, A New Comer and Just a Boy of W. Va. to tell them that she is glad they are her twins.

Sunny Jim, will you please take a day off and come to Toledo? Aunt Martha has so many messages for you that it would be quite impossible to write about all of them. Knowing that you have many friends who are all fond of you and sorry about your recent sorrow, may help you during these dark days. You would be surprised to know how many cousins sympathize with you because they have had a similar experience within the last few months.

"Buckeye Hillikan, here is a great shock for you!" writes Bibbons for she is his twin. Bibbons pretented that she was scared to death when she joined us for this is her first attempt and she is more afraid of Mr. Blue Pencil than Mr. Waste Basket. Don't lose your nerve, Bibbons, for we shall be watching for you.

Here is a cousin who has enough confidence in herself to keep on trying until she gets in the column, and here she is! Laughing Eyes, are you going to be a future politician? How you would have loved hearing Lady Astor speak to the women voters. Aunt Martha was thinking of you young American girls and what you are going to mean to our country when she was listening to all the wonderful speeches.

Our Correspondents

What has happened to Susan Power, alias Shirley Dare, and Mrs. Galpin, The Red Acorn and many of the old writers of the 70's? An old subscriber misses them and wishes they would write again.

"Why is this the 20th century?" asks a confused reader who thinks it should be the 19th. Every once in a while this question comes up. It is perfectly simple. If you are 19 years old, you are living in your 20th year, aren't you? Clear now?

Mr. D. S. Dewalt of Florida wishes his name corrected. It appeared in the column as Duvolt. His age is nearer 85 he says than 45. Sometimes it is difficult to decipher names but we do our best and if we get it wrong we are only too glad to correct it.

Mrs. Mary Hughes of Greensburg, Indiana, I. O. O. F. Home would be glad to receive pieces for quilts. Exchanging pieces for quilts seems to be quite a fad and really a clever way to remember the Household cousins, don't you think?

"Where can candle-wicking for spreads be procured?" is a question asked by one of the "Art in the Home" fans. Aunt Martha would suggest any country store. If this is not found to be an available place, will someone else please tell us where?

A West Virginia Lass enjoyed Ella Scott's description of Hackers Creek for one reason because she has visited there several times and she remembers seeing Ella Scott. She has also been in Moundsville a few times so she asks Ray Caylor to come again.

A War Mother sympathizes with Just a Mother for her own son also sleeps in France. A singular coincidence brought these two mother hearts together for A War Mother also made a quilt for her boy. Perhaps a word exchanged between these two would be comforting so we enclose the address of Mrs. Mary E. Merritt, Waverly, Ohio.

Has anyone found the poem written about the three little French children, Pierre, Marie, Claire and— who knelt on the streets of Paris when the American soldiers were passing by?

Remember This

Never beat or stir cereals or rice with a spoon. It makes them pasty. Use a plated silver fork.

POETS' CORNER

Mother o' Mine

O. M. WISEMAN, M. D.

Some day we shall meet in that home over there,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
And of love and devotion you shall have your full share,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
And as we clasp hands on that beautiful shore,
Where the sunbeams of love circle round evermore,
We shall love as we loved in those days gone before,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.

Some day the dear Lord shall soothe all our fears,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
And your love and devotion come down through the years,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
Shall plead a forgiveness for one wayward boy,
And we'll join with the rest in those anthems of joy,
And naught of the gold of our love shall alloy,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.

You loved me, my mother, in sickness and pain,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
All watchful, untiring, till health came again,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
And often I know like a heavenly dove,
A prayer for my safety ascended above,
And oft I was saved by the depth of your love,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.

And when the way's weary and the road seems so long,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
I think of you, mother, and my heart sings a song,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.
No trouble shall cause me to falter and wait,
But with eyes ever fixed on the Heavenly gate,
I'll think of the story I'll have to relate,
Mother o' mine, mother o' mine.

Leaving the Homestead

You're going to leave the homestead, John,
You're twenty-one today,
And the old man will be sorry, John,
To see you go away.
You've labored late and early, John,
And done the best you could;
I ain't a-going to stop you, John,
I wouldn't if I could.

Yet something of your feelings, John,
I s'pose I'd ought to know;
Though many a day has passed away—
'Twas forty years ago,
When hope was high within me, John,
And life lay all before—
That I, with strong and measured stroke,
"Cut loose" and pulled from shore.

The years, they come and go, my boy,
The years, they come and go;
And raven locks and tresses brown
Grow white as driven snow.
My life has known its sorrow, John,
Its trials and troubles sore;
Yet God withal has blessed me, John,
"In basket and in store."

But one thing let me tell you, John,
Before you make your start;
There's more in being honest, John,
Twice o'er than being smart;
Though rogues may seem to flourish, John,
And sterling worth to fail,
Oh, keep in view the good and true,
'Twill in the end prevail.

Don't think too much of money, John,
And dig and delve and plan,
And rake and scrape in every shape
To hoard up all you can.
Though fools may count their riches, John,
In dollars, pounds or pence,
The best of wealth is youth and health
And good, sound common sense.

And don't be mean or stingy, John,
But lay a little by
Of what you earn; you soon will learn
How fast 'twill multiply.
So when old age comes creeping on
You'll have a goodly store
Of wealth to furnish all your needs—
And maybe something more.

There's shorter cuts to fortune, John;
We see them every day,
But those who love their self-respect
Climb up the good old way.
"All is not gold that glitters," John,
And makes the vulgar stare,
And those we deem the richest, John,
Have oft the least to spare.

Don't meddle with your neighbors, John,
Their sorrows or their cares;
You'll find enough to do, my boy,
To mind your own affairs.
The world is full of idle tongues—
You can afford to shirk;
There's lots of people ready, John,
To do such dirty work.

And if amid the race for fame
You win a shining prize,
The humbler worth of honest men
You never should despise;
For each one has his mission, John,
In life's unchanging plan—
Though lowly be his station, John,
He is no less a man.

Be good, be pure, be noble, John,
Be honest, brave and true;
And do to others as ye would
That they should do to you,
And place your trust in God, my boy,
"Though fiery darts be hurled";
Then you can smile at Satan's rage,
And face a frowning world.

Good-by! May heaven guard and bless
Your footsteps day by day;
The old house will be lonesome, John,
When you are gone away.
The cricket's song upon the hearth
Will have a sadder tone;
The old familiar spots will be
So lonely when you're gone.

The Yellow Rose of Texas

There's a yellow rose in Texas
That I'm going down to see.
No other darky knows her,
No darky only me.
She cried so when I left her,
It like to broke my heart;
And if I ever find her,
We nevermore will part.

Chorus.

She's the sweetest rose of color
This darky ever knew;
Her eyes are bright as diamonds,
They sparkle like the dew.
You may talk about your "Dearest May,"
And sing of "Rosa Lee;"
But the Yellow Rose of Texas
Beats the belles of Tennessee.

Where the Rio Grande is flowing,
And the starry skies are bright,
She walks along the river
In the quiet Summer night.
She thinks if I remember,
When we parted long ago,
I promised to come back again,
And not to leave her so.

Chorus.

Oh, now I'm going to find her,
For my heart is full of woe;
And we'll sing the songs together
That we sung so long ago;
We'll play the banjo gayly,
And we'll sing the songs of yore,
And the Yellow Rose of Texas
Shall be mine forevermore.

The Burial of Moses

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor; but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

BY CECIL FRANCES ALEXANDER.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man knows that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er.
For the angels of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever pass'd on earth;
But no man heard the trampling,
Or saw the train go forth—
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes back when night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun—

Noiselessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves;
So without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Beth-peor's height,
Out of his lonely eyrie
Look'd on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking,
Still shuns that hallow'd spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow his funeral car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute-gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
We lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honor'd place,
With costly marble crest.
In the great minister transept
Where lights like glories fall,
And the organ rings, and the sweet choir sings
Along the emblazon'd wall.

This was the truest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced, with his golden pen,
On the deathless page, truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor—
The hillside for a pall,
To lie in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock-pines like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave?

In that strange grave without a name,
Whence his uncoffin'd clay
Shall break again, O wondrous thought!
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate son of God.

O lonely grave in Moab's land!
O dark Beth-peor's hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the hidden sleep
Of him He loved so well.

How to Whiten Ivory

To whiten ivory handles of knives, which have become yellow through being made hot, rub them with fine sandpaper or emery. Piano keys that have become rusty from careless usage, rub them first with fine sandpaper, and they will look as good as new.

Mixing With Martha

Boiled Ham.

Select one well rounded out but not too fat. Wash thoroughly in tepid water and scrub and scrape clean. Soak overnight in tepid water to which enough New Orleans molasses has been added to give a decided flavor.

In the morning cover the ham with clear, cold water, bring slowly to the boiling point, then simmer from eight to 10 hours, according to the size of the ham. If one be possessed of a fireless cooker so much the better, for then the ham needs no looking after whatever. When done, let the ham stand in the liquor in which it was cooked until quite cold. Take out, skin, trim neatly, glaze with currant jelly softened by heating, and stand 30 minutes in a steady oven.

Candied Orange or Grapefruit Peel.

After removing the peel from the oranges, put it into boiling water and simmer till tender, changing the water twice. Drain, cut into strips with the scissors, and weigh. To each pound allow a pound of sugar and a half-pound of water. Boil the sugar and water for a minute or two, then add the orange peel and simmer gently till transparent—about 30 minutes. Drain, roll each piece in granulated sugar, and dry on a tray away from direct heat. Grapefruit peel may be candied in the same way, with the exception that the water should be changed four times in the preliminary boiling.

THANKFUL FOR A LITTLE CHILD

Mrs. Mertz Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her

Kutztown, Pa.—"I wish every woman who wants children would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My baby is almost two [illegible] old now and is the picture of health. She walked at eleven months and is [illegible] her little tongue. [illegible] real nice. I am sending you her picture. I shall be thankful as long as I live that I found such a wonderful medicine for my troubles." — Mrs. CHARLES A. MERTZ, Kutztown, Pa.

Many cases of childlessness are curable. Perhaps yours may be. Why be discouraged until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a faithful trial?

Spoken and written recommendations from thousands of women who have found health and happiness from its use have come to us. [illegible] you what [illegible]

We believe that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well adapted to the conditions which might cause your trouble that good will come to you by its use.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

DEVIL'S PRAYER BOOK—
A Full Deck of Cards

"The Devil's Prayer Book is a deck of playing cards. There are 52 chapters in this devil book. Clubs, diamonds, hearts and spades are the quartet used by satan to play his games against the Bible and the church. Too many preachers use the soft pedal instead of a sledge hammer on this satanic deck."

This is the opinion of a long-time Christian church-going person on card playing and card influence. We wonder how many Blade readers agree to this view.

We talked to another mother on this subject and she was not so opposed to playing cards if the games were in the home for pastime only. She said that if boys and girls took the notion to play cards that many of them would do it in spite of what father and mother might say and that she believed it safer and surer way to protect the youngsters was to let them do in their own home those things they would do in some other place.

This is an age-old problem. Many fathers and mothers have had to deal with this question. They have tried all ways to stop card playing. Many have failed to stop their own children playing card games. Other parents have come to think that it is better to try to control and guide it than to attempt to stop it.

Our guess is that more people know how to play cards today than ever before. Our guess is also that there are more church members, school teachers, bankers and school children playing cards in the year 1922 than ever before. By this we mean girls and women as well as boys and men.

In many homes the father or mother, or both, play cards and this fact gives license to the children to play.

Too many card decks have been the beginning of other bad habits. Playing for money is often the outgrowth of card playing. Some argue that a deck of cards has sent more folks to shame, poorhouse, workhouse and jail than the saloon and booze ever did. Society has always tolerated and even courted cards and card playing. The rich as well as the poor will own a deck of cards and work it, even though they know it will do them no good.

THE INCOME TAX—
Farmers Have Less to Pay

"One good thing about hard times is that we farmers have less of that income tax to pay this year."

This was the thought of a farmer who always dreaded to make up his income tax report and dreaded still more to pay the income tax. What is true of him is no doubt true of many other farmers.

The cost of war must be paid. Those who made the war will not pay for it. We would not object to paying the legitimate cost of a righteous war, but we do not relish paying an income tax to make up the many millions of profits which the profiteers made out of the war.

HIGH HILL HABITS—
The Joy of Outdoors

How many Blade readers can plow on a hillside and turn the plow so as to plow back in the same furrow?

How many have built fires and smoked snakes or other varmints out of a tree?

How many have climbed to the top of a small tree and then swung out and bent it over and come to the ground?

How many have started the dogs on the long fox chase and let the hounds race all night and never catch up with the fox?

How many have played cards, smoked, told stories and drank hard cider or something else at the side of a camp fire while the dogs ran their legs off after the fox?

There are a lot of ways and customs in the hill country that are not found in other sections. There is more or less red sporting blood in every real American citizen. The fox hunt is one of the sports that attract the time and the attention of men.

The sportsman often loves both the fishing rod and the gun. Some of our brightest minds have had recreation and vacation along this line of sport.

To this day there are mighty few boys who do not love to hear father or grandfather tell a good hunting or trapping story. Trapping has a charm and a fascination that some sports lack. Trapping is a game in which man matches human wit against the instinct of the animal which he is trying to capture.

The health and charm of outdoor life has a hold on the hearts of thousands of good people. We have a notion that there was more sense and safety to our country in these old-time country sports than there is in too much prize fight punching and shimmy dance extravagance.

Rural Welfare editor would much rather hear one of our old pioneers tell of some of the experiences of his early life than to read the story of a prize fight. We are sure that many of our readers will agree with us.

DO WE HAVE LOAFERS—
Army of Farm Parasites

Some farm papers are receiving complaints from farmers that there are too many parasites in human form living off of the farmer. These so-called parasites have a job and are on the payroll and the public is taxed to get the money to pay the bill.

These complaints are sometimes against soil doctors, farm agents, farm institute lecturers, ag professors, assistants, helpers, foremen and others. There is no reason to become alarmed about the charge that there are a lot of agricultural parasites hanging on to the payroll.

One farm paper answers that one of these so-called loafers invented the Babcock test which has been worth millions of dollars to the world. Another one of these professors discovered the relation between the Texas fever and the cattle tick and by so doing saved the world a mountain of money. Another one of these fellows who toil in the public workshop found out how to combat the San Jose scale and thereby gave protection to our orchard and fruit interests.

Our chewing tobacco and cigar bill taxes us more than these so-called parasites ever will tax us. We too often kick in the wrong place and at the wrong time. We have a notion that there are so many other places where expenses could be cut off that we would recommend that we save the agricultural parasites to the last.

A VOICE IS HEARD—
More Miles of Farm Road

In a number of states there is a growing belief that state highway departments have had too much power and that this power has not been used in the interest of the taxpayer and road user as it has been used to promote the sale of high cost road material at a big profit, and make the public pay the bill.

Do not be surprised if there comes along a scheme to establish secondary roads for the dear old farmer so as to keep him quiet and not demand that the state highway departments be abolished. The old farmer will be asked to pay for the boulevard paved road for the joy rider, the organized tourist, the idle rich, the big truck hauler, the motor bus passenger service and the rum runners, and then be content with a third-class road for himself and his farm.

Perhaps this is good enough for the bunch that seem to be satisfied to take garden seeds and hot air from the smooth politician who wants votes and big profits on high cost roads. When will the farmer cease to be afflicted with the Rip Van Winkle disease? Elect the right man for commissioner, surveyor and legislator.

SCHOOL LETTER-HEAD—
All Names of Teachers

We have a letter before us. It is written on a neatly printed letterhead which contains the names of the school board, the teachers and the superintendent. The grade of each teacher is also mentioned. The name of the town and township appear.

Why not other rural schools have such paper on which to write letters? The cost is small. It gives a tone and a class to the school business. We happen to know that there is complete harmony and no discord in that school. There is full co-operation and no contention in that community over school matters.

FAITH IN LIVE STOCK—
Keep It on the Farm

"Feeding live stock feeds the farm. Do it now. The farmer who has firm faith in live stock and grows good breeds will prosper in the long run."

This sentiment was handed to us by a man who claimed that a good time to go into the stock business was when prices were low and to ease up on the game when prices were high. He insisted that the pendulum always swings both ways when it keeps the clock running. The tides of the ocean ebbs and flows. It rises high and goes low.

Mr. Farmer, you will make more profit buying the rough feed of your neighbor for your own live stock than you could make by selling your rough feed to him. Stick to the farm. Prevent every loss.

DOING AWAY WITH WAR—
Four Men Could Do It

Did the peace conference abolish war? Did it lessen the chances of war? The answer to these questions is only a guess. As long as men get rich out of war somebody will want war.

Four men could lessen the chances of war if they would. Who are they? The heads of the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel corporation, the DuPont Powder Co. and the General Motors Co.

These big financial forces dominate the business world of America today. The United States is in large degree the money dictator of the world since the war and can do much to shape the military policy of all nations.

The world is sick of war and the cost of war and the diseases of war. Famine is abroad in the world. Human beings die from hunger in a world that has food to spare. Men who build **battleships get rich** while the nation is impoverished with taxes to pay for them.

Militarism, as a business, is a curse. Righteous war has brought many blessings to humanity and made civilization possible. Great battles and history-making wars have been fought by the volunteer soldier and not the professional.

Turn swords into pruning knives, guns **into plowshares and battle**ships into good roads and good harbors and the nations of the earth will prosper and endure and be more secure than an armed and hatred nursing world can possibly be. Do it now. Talk peace on earth, good will toward men in the next November election. Do it often.

TEACH ROAD BUILDING—
In the Public Schools

A Blade reader suggests that our public schools, especially agricultural classes, should teach the common sense facts about road building. The kind of materials that may be used to construct roads. The importance of drainage, dragging, patrol and repair when repair is needed. The width and thickness of a road to carry loads on the public highway of today. The weight of loads that roads of certain thickness and strength should carry.

This Blade reader believes that if some of these facts were taught in school, that an end would come to high cost road building and that the common folks would know better than to tolerate such outrages that are now being put over on them.

Greek and Latin and some of the other studies are all right in their place, but we are wondering whether such studies have as much effect on the tax receipt and home affairs as to know the alphabet facts about road building, where the money comes from, what material is used, what price is paid and the reason why a certain material is used to build that road, and why did a certain contractor get a job let to him—was because he was the lowest bidder or was it political pull that landed the prize for him.

Think this over. Do it now.

CHEAP FARM MACHINERY—
May Mean Higher Prices

Many manufacturers have been hard hit by the world wide depression in the business world. None of these have been harder hit than have the makers of farm machinery. The farmers went on a buying strike more than one year ago. They felt that farm machinery was costing too much money and they had less money to buy with.

The farm machinery makers had a joy ride along with the rest of the crowd, during war time. But now it's the morning after and they have the headache. Some of them are close to the poorhouse or bankruptcy.

Unless business revives soon many of them may quit the making of farm implements altogether and leave this line of manufacture to a few of the stronger and bigger fish in this game. If this happens, farm machinery will be higher in a short time. It might be well to buy now what you need if you have room in your pocketbook for this kind of an investment. It may be cheaper, but some of the smart set expect it to be higher when the storm is over.

HARDING AND GRANT—
A Day on Ohio River

We received and accepted invitation to be a special guest on a trip up the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Point Pleasant, Ohio, the place where General U. S. Grant was born, April 27, 1822, 100 years ago. Seven boats were in the procession. President Harding was the big boy of the day. Mrs. Harding was the king-row girl of the Grant centennial celebration.

Cincinnati was dressed up. A visit from the President of the United States was a big event. The ruler of the nation always attracts attention of the multitude. Bands plenty. Soldiers in best duds. Police with swelled chests and polished clubs. Flags and bunting gave gay color to the day when the nation paid tribute to Grant—"The Silent Man."

Politicians from all parts of the country were a part of the parade and show. Some of them wanted jobs or had one. Thousands of just plain folks were there to see the President and his wife and to help pay respect to the memory of one of the world's great captains of war.

On the boat Island Queen, one of the largest river boats, were 3,000 people. The President was to have been on this craft. At the last minute came orders for him to take another boat. Seven boats were in the river procession, President Harding ahead. The Island Queen was in the center. The crowds along the river bank cheered and saluted the Queen because they thought the big chief was on it.

One of the decks of the Queen collapsed just before reaching Point Pleasant. The deck below was crowded when the upper deck came crashing down. Chairs and tables were the only things that saved and prevented a tragedy. Less than five minutes before Rural Welfare editor had been under this deck that smashed down.

Women screamed and some fainted. A general panic was threatened. Some of the fool men madly made a rush for life preservers and in their frantic fright had no thought of women and children. Here was a good place to wonder why some fools are ever permitted to leave home.

The negro cooks and waiters were wild with fright and acted as badly as some of the white men. Fools and cowards should never go in a crowd because just such dunces are the cause of panics. Military officers took charge. World war veterans were not scared. They ordered a band to play and the dunces soon came to their senses.

At Point Pleasant thousands were in waiting. The hill folks of southern Ohio are proud of the fact that Grant was born down there. While roads are not good yet a great army of automobiles were parked in all directions. This little old town has no railroad. It has little to worry about. On April 27, 1922, this town had a great awakening. The natives were stunned when the thousands poured in.

The big feature of the day was President Harding's address. The wonders of electricity, mixed with brain power, were in evidence. The voice amplifier was used which made possible to hear every word the President spoke almost a quarter of a mile away. A wire connected one of these voice amplifiers in Cincinnati, 31 miles distant, where 20,000 people assembled in a park, heard every word spoken at Point Pleasant.

The President had come from the White House to this historic spot to pay the tribute of a nation to one who saved the Union when disunion threatened. Grant was the bulldog of the Civil war. He had the support of President Lincoln, no matter what the enemies of Grant said or did. Lincoln had picked Grant as the one man to finish the job. Some of the other generals spent too much time with their gold braid, brass buttons and polished boots.

It's rather odd to see some of the big town folks taking off their hats to country kids like Grant. It's good for the country though. President Harding was at his best. Every word of his address was listened to with intense interest. That vast human throng made no noise while he was speaking. Not much applause as every one seemed determined to hear every word of that splendid speech.

Grant wrote to General Sherman during the war: "In order to save the Union I will as willingly serve under you as over you." This was one of the striking things quoted by the President about Grant.

Grant wanted peace. He did not want to punish the rebels after he had defeated them. He protested against indicting any of the leaders for treason. Grant was more or less cold about politics. He said that the war was won and the next thing to do was to win peace and bring the erring folks into the fold of the Union and the Flag.

Eight years after Grant enlisted for the war at Galena, Ill., he was elected president. From obscurity to fame was the big jump he made by doing duty courageously.

THE DAYS OF CHANGE—
Getting Down to Sea Level

"This is a great age to live in. These are the days when the world is making changes. Our school system is undergoing a change. The farm marketing game is in the shop for repairs and will soon be out in new clothes. There has been a big change in our travel and transportation ways and the change is still going on. Everybody is getting himself and herself organized. Dress fashions have changed from pioneer days and the dresses are still growing shorter. Pastimes and pleasures are very much different from what they used to be. Our habits are changing and we live in a day and age when it is hard to keep up with the band wagon."

This is the way that one person expressed himself to Rural Welfare editor. This man said enough to start us to thinking. There are many pages that could be written along these lines. The farmer is being affected as much as any other class of folks by these changes. Think it over.

STOP ALIEN INFLOW—
Let America Be American

"America is half brother of the world, with something good and something bad from every land." So said a noted bishop in one of his master sermons. He had made a study of our breeds and creeds of folks in America. He, like others, was awakening to the fact that the inflow of aliens to this country is a menace to the nation.

Political leaders have shut their eyes and plugged their ears and have been willing to tolerate this influx of undesirable foreigners. The time has come when the alien is crowding and over-working our criminal courts so that even the dullest citizen now sees that it is time to call a halt. The farm folks have always been intensely American. It is time they were talking loud in every farmer meeting against opening our gates to the hordes and millions who want to pour into this country.

Rural folks everywhere should ask every candidate for senator and congressman, before the primary election and after the primary, this year, where he stands on this immigration question. Do not be afraid to do this. It is our duty to protect the government under which we live.

The nation would be the better if we made an iron-clad rule that for the next five years no alien would be admitted to the U. S. A. unless on matters of strictly business. In five years we ought to be back to law and order and normalcy.

THE FADING REGIMENT—
Soldiers of 60 Years Ago

"Taps are being sounded often for the boys of our regiment which was on the fighting line of the Civil war some 60 years ago. It is only a question of time until they, who wore the Blue and Gray will all be camping over there where the weary find eternal rest."

Rural Welfare editor met a brave old colonel of the Civil war who was the commanding officer of Rural Welfare editor's father. The annual reunion of this regiment has ceased to be held. This is a token of the onward march of time. Memorial day is not far away. These old fighters should not be neglected. Pay them the tribute they earned on the battlefield.

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Amazing New Discovery Quickly Kills Them All. Not a Poison.

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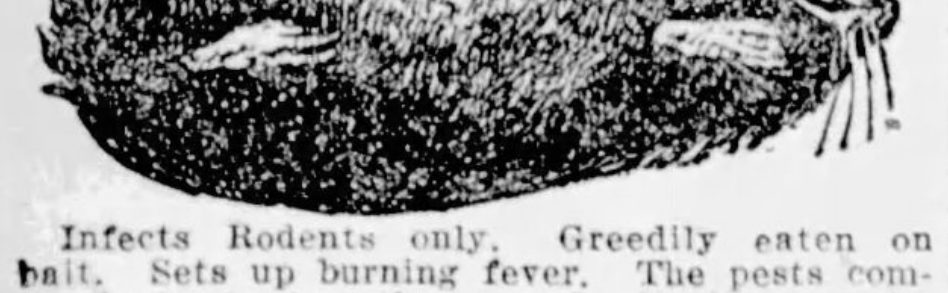

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Toledo, Ohio.

The Latest Markets

Activities in last week's securities market were a mixture of pretty clearly defined impulses for stock distribution, taking of profits and speculative buying whenever certain issues or groups had the requisite qualities. Underneath these movements it was apparent that quiet investment accumulation was proceeding and that banking support in this and other ways was readily given in order that an excessively prudent public might not be prematurely frightened away by surface disturbances.

Trading initiative was not quite so vigorous nor so broad in scope as it was two or three weeks ago; in other words, the speculator was not so eager to go out of his way to find likely media for a quick turn. He was more content to take them as they came and if they did not come he was not averse to resting on his oars, as it were.

Sharp advances or sudden declines in this quarter or that did not tend to unsettle the list as a whole. There was, in short, no weakness of a sort to impair confidence in the market's fundamental position. That a reaction was due was conceded by close observers but that there had been intervals of such adjustment sufficient to keep values well within bounds was not overlooked.

This was a healthy state of things, based on a constructive course of domestic developments and on faith that Europe would eventually solve its more pressing problems. There were indeed rough spots in the Genoa conference to smooth over and that they were not smoothed over immediately was not an especially disturbing factor. Two definite accomplishments stood out; one was that non-aggression was virtually agreed upon and the other was the plans made for a meeting of international banking interests in Paris to thresh out the general question of arranging for financial aid where it would do the most good for the world at large.

It was announced that Mr. Morgan would sail for France the middle of this month, the presumption being that he was to participate in any undertaking of that nature with the approval of this government. Advices from abroad indicated that federal reserve representatives were also to be asked for their views and suggestions.

There was a gathering of federal reserve officers in Washington last week and it was deemed possible that a statement on that point would be forthcoming in due time. Interest in the project was keen among bankers. A political approachment to an encouraging extent has been effected in Genoa. A financial conference would follow logically, a conference in which the United States with all propriety could make its voice heard.

In the meantime it was apparent that affairs of this side were progressing in the right direction. Fewer commercial casualties and crystallization of commodity prices tended to brighten the industrial and business situation. Substantial price gains in cotton and grains came as a welcome relief to agricultural interests in the first instance and to the merchants in the second as increasing the buying power of the cotton grower and the farmer.

March railroad earnings disclosed the gratifying fact that the transportation companies were approaching the point of realizing an approximate return of 6 per cent on the tentative valuation of their properties, the estimated return for 197 class one roads, out of a total of 201, in that month being 5.8 per cent. This brings the roads within reach of the point when they may be expected to make some concession in rates in the interest of general business revival. Business has been doggedly looking up for many months. Reduced freight rates are requisite to secure the gains already made and to bridge the normally quiet months of the Summer season. The Autumn crop movement and the holiday trade will do the rest. The outlook seems very good.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.38½; May, $1.38½; July, $1.27¾. Corn, cash, 67c. Oats, cash, 44c. Barley, cash, 69c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.08. Cloverseed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $11.60. Alsike, cash, $11.10. Timothy, cash, $3.10; May, $3.10; Sept., $3.50.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.39½; July, $1.24⅞; Sept., $1.17½. Corn, May, 62c; July, 64⅞c. Oats, May, 37½c; July, 40⅛c. Barley, May, 69c. Rye, May, $1.09⅝; July, $1.05.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 43c; solid pack, 42c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 18@19c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 19c; longhorn, 20½@21½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c. Bacon—Fat, 20c; lean, 30c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 25c; 9 to 10 lbs., 24c; 11 to 12 lbs., 22½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 20½c. Lard, 11½c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 24@26c; light chickens, 23@25c; broilers, 50@60c; old roosters, 16@18c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 41@41½c; prints, 42@42½c; extra firsts, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 33@33½c; packing stock, 17@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern, extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 25c; western firsts, new cases, 24½c; duck eggs, 32@35c; goose eggs, $1.20@1.35 a dozen. Oleomargarine, pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oils, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@25c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 27@29c; roosters, 17@18c; yearlings, 27@29c; broilers, 40@50c. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $1.15@1.25 a hamper; Mississippi, 25c@$1.00 a crate. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $3.10@3.25 per 150-lb. sack; Florida, new stock Rose, $7.00 a bbl.; Maine, $2.75@3.10 per sack of 150 lbs.; Idaho Russets, $2.00@3.10.

Chicago—Butter unchanged. Eggs higher; receipts, 38,593 cases; firsts, 24@24½c; ordinary firsts, 21½@22c; miscellaneous, 23@23½c; storage packed extras, 26¼@26½c; storage packed firsts, 25¾c. Poultry unchanged. Potatoes weak; receipts, 34 cars; total United States shipments, 816 cars; Wisconsin, Michigan sacked and bulk round whites, $1.50@1.65 cwt.; Canadian sacked whites, $1.70 cwt. New stock weak; Louisiana 6's, 100-lbs. sacks, $4.50@4.75; Florida double-headed bbls., Spaulding Rose No. 1, $6.25@6.50; No. 2, $4.25@4.50.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 7,246. Eggs firm; receipts, 53,124; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28½@29½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 30@30½c; do., firsts, 28½@29½c. Cheese weak; receipts, 3,142.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, steady; receipts, 2,500; heavies, $11.15; yorkers, $11.25; pigs, $11.15. Cattle, steady, $8.25; calves, $9.50. Lambs steady, $15.50.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavies, $11.00@11.10; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $11.40@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; lower; top sheep, $9.75; top lambs, $14.75. Calves—Receipts, 100; steady; top, $11.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 75; steady. Calves—Receipts, 750; slow, 50c lower, $3.00@10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 200; strong to 15c higher; heavy, $10.75@11.25; mixed, $11.25@11.50; yorkers, $11.50; light yorkers, $11.50@11.60; pigs, $11.50; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; slow; lambs 50c lower at $6.00@15.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared to week ago: beef steers, 10@15c lower; light yearlings and beef cows, 25c higher; bulls, 25@40c higher; bolognas up most; vealers, 50@75c higher; canners and stockers steady; week's top on steers and yearlings, $8.75; week's bulk prices, steers, $7.60@8.25; yearlings, $7.60@8.35; cows, $5.25@6.25; canners, $3.25@3.50; bulls, $4.75@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 500; market 10@15c higher; closed weak; top, $10.15; bulk good butchers, $10.75@10.85; pigs steady; packer sows mostly good. Sheep—Receipts, 200; compared to week ago, shorn lambs steady; spring lambs and handy weight sheep 25c lower; heavy sheep, 50c@$1.00 lower.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers and fat she-stock largely steady; in-between grades yearlings in both classes 15c to 25c lower; week's top yearlings, $9.25; top heavy steers, $9.15; canners and cutters, steady; bulls, 25c to 35c higher; calves, 50c to 75c up; stockers and feeders, steady to weak; week's bulk prices on beef steers, $7.75@8.60; stockers and feeders, $7.25@7.90; butcher she-stock, $5.75@7.25; canners and cutters, $3.75@4.65; bologna bulls, $4.90@5.25; beef bulls, $5.50@6.50; vealers, $7.75@8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; active, mostly 5c to 10c higher; top, $10.75; bulk, $10.15@10.70; shippers bought about 1,500; hold-over light; pigs and packing sows about steady. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; compared to week ago, lambs and yearlings steady to 25c lower; handy sheep mostly 50c lower; strong weight and heavy ewes, $1.00 to $1.50 lower, some $2.00 off; week's bulk prices shorn basis, fat lambs, $14.00@14.75; yearlings, $11.50@12.50; wethers, $9.50@10.00; ewes, $7.00@9.00; native spring lambs, $15.00@16.25.

REASONS FOR LOW INCOMES

Larger Farms, Higher Yields and Better Stock Needed in Ohio.

Small farms, small yields and scrub livestock are leading controllable factors in low farm incomes made during the past year in southeastern Ohio. Controllable factors is a phrase used to exclude price considerations, say extension economists of the Ohio State university, who advance this opinion.

The finding follows compilation of the books of 23 Hocking county farmers, kept in co-operation with the university.

"The average farmer of these 23 did not make money last year," reports C. R. Arnold, farm management demonstrator, adding comment that farmers who agree to keep books are manifestly not of the backward element in a community.

"Their average labor income—that is, the amount remaining after all expenses and interest on property valuation were deducted—was minus $109.

"This does not mean that all farmers lost money. Ten of the 23 made plus labor incomes, ranging up to $800. There was a difference of $2,000 betwen the highest and lowest. It is by comparing methods and conditions with return on the different farms that we suggest three factors other than price that control farm income:

"Size; the best-paying farms were the largest. Yields; the five best-paying farms were the five best yielding. Live stock; the figures show that a poor grade of stock, and thriftless methods of maintaining soil fertility are leading reasons for low farm incomes in the Ohio southeast."

Hubby Helps Some

When Mrs. John Lane of Chicago was asked in court how much her husband earned, she replied: "Oh, he takes the baby out so I can take in washing."

YOU FREE Can TRY My Best Electric Belt Free 60 Days

for Rheumatism, Backache, Kidneys, Bladder, Stomach, Liver, Headache, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Asthma, NERVES or PAIN, no vigor, poor circulation, sleeplessness. No shock or danger. Just a warm glow; a soothing, invigorating stream of electric life entering your nerves, organs and blood while you sleep, rest or work. Greatest power; low price; genuine free trial. Catalog and EYE-OPENING facts about electric belts free. A. P. OWENS, Dept. 40, Box

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, leaped into the limelight as the leader of soldier's bonus opposition by writing a letter to the American Legion post of Pocatello, Idaho, in which he likened voting for the bonus to "buying public office out of the public treasury." He accused the Pocatello post of making an "implied threat of political punishment" in a telegram sent to him about his bonus position. The telegram contained no threat, but the senator, apparently reading between the lines, found a threat in it, and most of his answer to the legion is an answer to the "implied" part of the legion telegram and not to what the telegram actually said.

Commander Hanford MacNider of the American Legion, gave a flat defiance recently to the bonus opponents who have accused the legion of threatening congress with political vengeance if the bonus bill is not enacted into law. MacNider also pointed out that the only threats have been those of certain interests which have threatened the Republican party with a loss of campaign contributions if the bonus passes. The legion chief declared that Chairman John T. Adams of the Republican National committee, has been threatened with that sort of political vengeance.

Congressman-at-large William J. Burke of Pennsylvania, was solidly endorsed as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senate by the Veterans' Civic league of Pennsylvania, at its meeting in Harrisburg. Burke is running against George Wharton Pepper, the present senator, who was appointed to fill out the term of the late Senator Penrose. Pepper is opposed by the service men of Pennsylvania on account of his declarations and record of unfriendliness to veterans and to legislation approved by them.

There has been received at the office of the World War Veterans' State Aid commission of Oregon a total of 23,000 applications for loans and cash bonuses, which, if approved in full by the commission, will represent county money allotments aggregating $30,136,500.

This was the information contained in a report prepared by Captain Harry Brumbaugh, secretary of the commission.

Of the total applications received, 13,648, or 59.7 per cent of the applicants asked for cash bonus, while 9,206, or 40.3 per cent of the applicants sought loans. A total of 146 applications was rejected.

Even the movie stars know how it feels, the American Legion of Minneapolis, Minn., reports. J. Warren Kerrigan of Hollywood has written the state bonus board of Minnesota, asking that his $285 war compensation be "hurried up and paid." Kerrigan enlisted as a buck private and was discharged a second lieutenant.

Poor families in Nashville, Tenn., will be provided with ice this Summer by Nashville post of the American Legion. The service men reported scores of indigent families unable to keep food and milk for babies during the sweltering weather.

On July Fourth, all persons in Seattle, Wash., who have reached the age of 21 during the preceding year will take a public oath of allegiance to the United States and constitution, under auspices of Washington university post of the American Legion.

The Distinguished Service Order of the American Legion has been conferred on Marshal Joffre of France, by Hanford MacNider, commander, in Washington. The highest legion decoration has been awarded only four other persons, one of them Marshal Foch.

On one of their regular tours of Boston hospitals members of the American Legion and Harvard Glee club stopped at the bed of a soldier who was dying. The question of whether or not the collegians should sing was answered by the veteran: "Sure, it will be a happy memory to carry across with me."

About a month ago 40 St. Louis men bought pages of newspaper advertising to announce their opposition to adjusted compensation, adding that they were World war veterans. Missouri is paying a state war bonus, however, and the American Legion, distributing bonus application blanks, found these men among the first to apply for state compensation.

If Seattle young men become seasick at club meetings, they will have an honest alibi. An American Legion post has bought one of the U. S. shipping board's wooden hulls, moored it to a dock and will use it as a legion clubhouse.

Alien Land Law Illegal

A decision declaring unconstitutional that portion of the California alien land law forbidding aliens ineligible to citizenship to act as guardians of the agricultural lands of their American-born children, has been handed down by the California supreme court.

IOWA PHYSICIAN MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

Found Treatment Which Healed His Own Catarrh and Now Offers to Send It Free to Sufferers Anywhere.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dr. W. O. Coffee, Suite 753, St. James Hotel Bldg., this city, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the central west, announces that he found a treatment which completely healed him of catarrh in the head and nose, deafness and head noises after many years of suffering. He then gave the treatment to a number of other sufferers and they state that they also were completely healed. The Doctor is so proud of his achievement and so confident that his treatment will bring other sufferers the same freedom it gave him, that he is offering to send a 10 days' supply absolutely free to any reader of this paper who writes him. Dr. Coffee has specialized on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for more than thirty-five years and is honored and respected by countless thousands. If you suffer from nose, head or throat catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, send him your name and address today

Cuticura Complexions Are Usually Healthy

The daily use of the Soap prevents clogging and irritation of the pores, the usual cause of pimples and blackheads, while the Ointment soothes and heals. Cuticura Talcum is delicate, delightful, distingué.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 15F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

POLICE GET MYSTERY CARD FOR 30 YEAR

The annual mystery card has been received by the Boston police department.

On March 31, 1892, the captain of the Dudley street police station received a postcard, with this mysterious message on the back: "March 30—April [illegible]."

The next year, on the same date a similar card was received. Another came on March 31, the following year, and one has been received every year since. Just what the postcard means has been a mystery to the Police department for 30 years.

NUXATED IRON

It is the organic iron in your blood that takes up oxygen from your lungs. This oxygenated organic iron unites with your digested food as it is absorbed into your blood, like fire unites with coal or wood, and by so doing it creates tremendous power and energy. Without organic iron in your blood your food merely passes through your body without doing you any good.

Organic iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples may be had from any druggist under the name of "Nuxated Iron".

Over four million people are using Nuxated Iron annually, their experience proving that it increases the strength and endurance of the weak nervous, run-down people in many cases, in two weeks' time.

If you want that virile force that stamina and strength so necessary to great success in practically every undertaking in life you owe it to yourself to commence trying Nuxated Iron today.

ECZEMA

CAN BE CURED

Send today for FREE TREATMENT. Let me prove to you that you can be cured. Just send your name and address.

Shorco Chemical Company, Dept.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

DROPSY Treatment. It gives quick relief. Swelling and short breath soon removed. All distressing symptoms rapidly disappear. Heart and kidneys act better. General improvement is realized. I send by mail a trial treatment absolutely FREE. Try it. Never heard of anything its equal for dropsy. Write to

DR. THOMAS E. GREEN
Bank Bldg. Box 30. Chatsworth,

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short tim
Don't wait until pains and ach
become incurable diseases. Avo
painful consequences by tak

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kid
liver, bladder and uric acid troubles
National Remedy of Holland since 16
Guaranteed. Three sizes, all drugg
Look for the name Gold Medal
every and accept no imitation

Remove Corns Easily, Quick

not by painful, dangerous gouging cutting, not by burning but painle —simply by shriveling them up so can peel them off in one piece.

"GETS-IT"

Demand the genuine. Your money if it fails. Gentle, soothing, absolu harmless to live flesh. Where ever are sold. 35c a bottle. E. Lawrence & Mfg., Chicago, Ill.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatme Given by One Who Had It

In the year 1893 I was attacked by Mu cular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism; I fered as only those who are thus afflic know for over three years. I tried rem after remedy, but such relief as I obta was only temporary. Finally I found treatment that cured me completely such a pitiful condition has never retur I have given it to a number who were ribly afflicted, even bedridden, some them 70 to 80 years old, and the res were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form muscular and sub-acute (swelling of joints) rheumatism to try the great of my improved "Home Treatment" f remarkable healing power. Don't sen cent; simply mail your name and addr and I will send it free to try. After have used it, and it has proven itself that long-looked for means of getting of such forms of rheumatism, you send the price of it, One Dollar, but stand I do not want your money unles are perfectly satisfied to send it. that fair? Why suffer any longer relief is thus offered you free? delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 135H Durston
Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above ment true.

GLISH LABOR
TRENGTH FAILS

mployment Hits Cash
x of Unions Which
yy Others' Gains.

tish labor is [illegible] upon hard
ionism in Great Britain now is
rgoing a period of severe test,
rgely to the effects of the
and constant unemployment.
nized labor is hard hit in
t Britain during the war and
the wave of unsubsiding
of unemployment came along.
e unions were not
at the end of the war, and dur-
the past four years there have
een great replenishments of the
funds. Despite the fact that
have been heavy drains
the treasuries of organized
unemployment relief has de-
d the treasuries of some of the
s and that it is now a great
gle to keep the organizations

bor leaders are inclined to inti-
that this state of affairs is
ng to capital and they even
that capital is helping the un-
yment situation along in order
unionism may be crushed.

Loses in Politics.

movement in politics is
under stress. Every election re-
in the past six months has
a tendency to decrease the
gth of the labor party. This
ening is in a large measure due
communist movement, which
linked itself with the labor
ment in many districts and has
ht about a combination of op-
on parties to fight communism.
the British labor movement
its path more and more diffi-
here are evidences that there is
er-widening cleft between the
h and American labor move-

s was evidenced recently when
were some hints that British
might be called upon to aid
merican coal miners on strike.
the leaders of British labor
not willing to announce that
had no desire to aid the Ameri-
trikers the rank and file were
to put up a protest and a pro-
f such strength that the leaders
extremely cautious in every
ment they made toward aiding
ica.

Jealous of Americans.

anti-American feeling in la-
ircles is partly due to the
hat it is felt that if the Ameri-
had rendered support the last
coal strike could have been
Then there is a considerable
t of antagonism against Sam-
ompers here in his home land.
top of all this is perhaps a bit
lousy on the part of the Brit-
who see their American col-
s growing fat on the strength
uilt up during the war, while
British labor movement is
ened with dire disaster be-
of the war.
international labor movement,
he weak aiding the strong, is
for by the British leaders,
re frank to admit that they are
acing their supreme test.

To Quarantine Russia

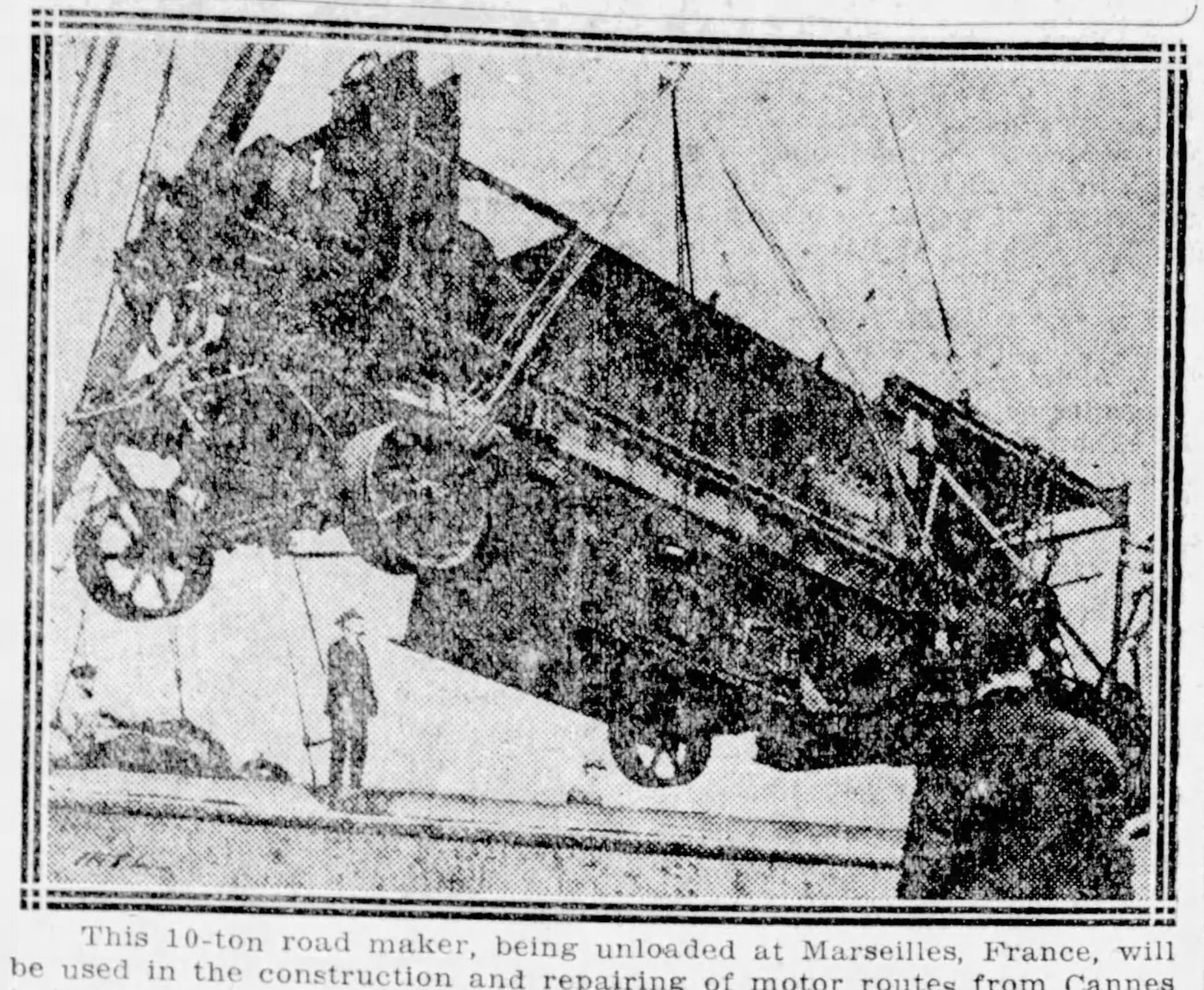
hus is spreading to such an
in Russia that several coun-
re planning a strict quaran-
prevent the disease extend-
Western Europe.

eritance Tax $1,350,000

inheritance tax on the estate
Sir Edward Channing, Brit-
obacco magnate, will amount
350,000.

whisky and onions are the
remedies an elephant will ac-
hen sick.

Machine Will Build French Roads



This 10-ton road maker, being unloaded at Marseilles, France, will be used in the construction and repairing of motor routes from Cannes to the Riviera at Nice. The machine is capable of building 2,000 square yards of roadway per day.

OUTLOOK FOR FARMER IS AT PRESENT MORE ENCOURAGING

It has been a somewhat trying experience for the farmers of Ohio during the past several years. In August of 1919 the first sign of an unpromising period presented itself. The government, at that time, threw on to the market a vast amount of canned meats at low prices. It found the farmer with hogs and cattle, which had been fattened on two dollar corn, facing a market already well stocked. He was forced to sell at a reduction if not an actual loss. This gloomy condition was given a further atmosphere of discouragement following the harvesting of the crop in 1920, when the price of grain fell at an alarming and altogether amazing rate.

In the face of this the farmer found the things he was compelled to buy selling at war time rates and the price of labor inordinately high and men difficult to secure. The rate of wages given in cities and the lure of town kept them away from the country. Facing these problems, in the light of an uncertain future, the agriculturist had a very just cause for complaint against conditions and a good grounds for seeking means by which he might bring about his own relief.

This, in a measure, has been accomplished. The outlook at the present for the man on the farm is far more encouraging than at the same time a year ago. He can see prospect for a profit for his toil with much clearer vision and take for his comfort the thought that all the figures will probably not be on the losing side of the ledger.

In a survey made of conditions in the State by the Ohio Division of Markets, of the State Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Marketing Reporting, several very important and encouraging facts were learned. One is the realization on the part of the business man in the city, that the farmer is no less a man of business than he and is facing the same problems of overhead, cost of production, and profit and loss and the other problems which present themselves to those in every line of trade. This same realization has come to the agriculturist and the result has been beneficial. He is seeking a solution to difficulties through better marketing facilities, studying the question of transportation rates and learning the advantages of co-operative associations, just as his city neighbor learned long ago. The natural and helpful result of these things has been to bring about a better understanding between the business man of the city and the business man on the farm, a conclusion which must prove of benefit to both.

Another element of encouragement rests in the fact that the tendency for all farm products is towards an advancing price. This has been true for several months and is reflected in the higher amounts given for these essential commodities, corn, wheat and hogs. Again, and equally happy, there is nothing, which can now be seen, indicating that prices will not maintain their present level and probably go even higher.

In other matters the outlook is no less encouraging. The cost of labor on the farm has decreased some 25% during the past year and more men are seeking places; farm implements can be purchased at a reduction of from 25 to 40 per cent; fertilizers have gone down to practically the figures which prevailed before the war; pure bred stock is noticeably cheaper and there has been a very marked reduction in the cost of automobiles, which are rapidly becoming an element of necessity to the man on the farm. This same decline in prices is to be seen in the things which the town offers the farmer for sale and which he must buy. These include clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds, together with a wide variety of articles of essential worth. All are lower than a few months ago and the inclination is towards a still further crop.

Thus, with the price for these commodities he has for sale on a higher plane and those he has to sell on a lower the farmer can look to the future with a greater degree of assurance and see a riffle in the clouds.

It is true that taxes are still high and a burden which must be borne but the load can be more cheerfully carried with other conditions on a more satisfactory basis.

Every other man has had his day. It looks as if the farmer were coming into his after long and patient waiting.

COAL OUTPUT MEETS DEMAND

Output Expected to Pass 4,000,000 Ton Mark, Is Announcement.

Non-union bituminous coal miners now are producing 4,000,000 tons of soft coal a week, which meets, approximately, the country's present consumption demands.

This is clearly shown in the latest weekly report of the United States geological survey on coal production.

"In the fourth week of the strike (April 24-29), production has turned upward," the official announcement says. "The output of bituminous coal is expected to pass the 4,000,000-ton mark. Production of anthracite, however, remains practically zero."

Consumption of bituminous coal, the report says, is being met largely from storage supplies, the withdrawals from which are estimated at about 4,000,000 tons a week.

The report shows that during the third week of the strike (April 17-22) there was produced a total of 3,560,000 tons of soft coal and 6,000 tons of anthracite. The third week of the 1919 strike saw 5,344,000 tons of bituminous and 2,055,000 tons of anthracite produced, a total of 7,399,000 tons. The current output therefore is some 3,800,000 tons short of that in the corresponding period of the 1919 strike.

The present bituminous production is mainly in the non-union fields of West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama, Texas, New Mexico, Utah and Pennsylvania.

The production of coal in these fields can be considerably increased, the geological survey's report shows, whenever there is sufficient demand. For instance, in the Winding Gulf, Pochahontas, Tug River, Logan and Kenova-Thacker districts of West Virginia, the present production ranges from 61 to 71 per cent of capacity due to "lack of market" for greater production.

It is conservatively estimated that non-union production of bituminous coal can be increased to at least 6,000,000 tons a week whenever the demand requires it. The total bituminous production for all mines, union and non-union, during March, just before the strike, was 10,000,000 tons a week. This, of course, greatly exceeded the demand but the fear of shortages due to the strike induced railroads and other large consumers to pile up huge surplus supplies.

TUSK OF MASTODON DUG UP IN KANSAS

Workingmen digging the basement for a new business block in Pratt, Kansas, recently unearthed a section of the tusk of a mastodon. It measured about six feet in length and is between eight and 10 inches in diameter.

Professor J. Rufus Gray, of the Pratt High school, says the tusk was probably 12 feet long. The section found was in a good state of preservation and is excellent ivory. Professor Gray said the animal, when it roamed its way over the plains hundreds of years ago was probably 20 to 25 feet high and from 25 to 35 feet long.

COAST FLEET IS URGED BY DRYS

U. S. Agents Ask Spending of Millions to Curb Booze Smugglers.

The Volstead law will remain in jeopardy as long as the coast lines are unprotected against the inrush of liquor smugglers. Prohibition officers said recently that to stop the smugglers will make necessary the placing of a gigantic fleet of swift rum-raiding vessels into commission.

Most of the whisky of the pre-war brand now being peddled by bootleggers is obtained from smuggled cargoes unloaded on all coasts. Prohibition officials have practically stopped illicit diversions of real whisky out of bonded warehouses to other than legitimate uses.

Assistant Prohibition Commissioner James E. Jones declares that the government is moving rapidly to equip the enforcement unit of the treasury with an adequate seacoast patrol. The plans are now largely in a tentative stage. Congress will be asked later to appropriate funds for this purpose. But officials entrusted with dry law enforcement at the proper time will present demands which will mean spending very large sums out of the treasury to maintain a fleet of such size as to furnish a screen against rum-carrying boats from points outside the United States.

Impromptu Booze Navy.

As a start in the direction of forming a prohibition "navy," officials have borrowed from the coast guard several subchasers which were "junked" by the United States navy. Purely as an experiment, officials will operate a few of these boats in South Atlantic waters. It is probable that as soon as the sub chasers have been put in condition they will be tried out in waters off the Florida coast, where smuggling of liquor from Cuba and the Bahamas has grown to large proportions.

Treasury officials said that the use of the sub chasers by the prohibition unit is entirely contingent upon the success of the experiment. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, it is said, has ordered that the vessels be returned to the coast guard if it is found they are too expensive to operate or fail to get the results which prohibition officials have claimed are possible.

Would Spend Millions.

The ambition of prohibition officials is to throw out a fleet of rum-boat chasers of sufficient size that the cost to the government might easily reach $10,000,000 a year. That sum for the maintenance of a sea-coast patrol, to rout liquor smuggling, appears staggering, but officials contend that the outlay by the treasury would be almost entirely returned through fines or money realized on the sale of seized liquors and ships.

When prohibition officials go to congress and ask for a lump sum appropriation for equipping a "navy" their appeals will fall upon receptive ears. The "drys" have a tremendous majority at the capital. They have swept congress on practically every proposal thus far made. It is not entirely unlikely that demands for a huge sum for this purpose would be approved.

May Crucial Month for Small Gardens

Planting table for May: Beans, beets, carrots, celery, corn, cucumbers, egg plant, lettuce, melons, onion seed and sets, parsley, parsnips, peas, peppers and tomatoes.

This is the time of the year when many gardeners weaken. A good deal of ground, seed and labor go to waste annually because many who get the gardening fever in Spring lose interest when hot weather comes along.

A thousand weeds die easier in May than a hundred in June or July. If proper yields are to be obtained vegetables must be carefully tended during the entire season.

After each rain, the garden should be carefully cultivated. This breaks up the soil crust, which wastes water through excessive evaporation, and makes a dust mulch, which checks evaporation and saves moisture for later in the Summer.

Continue cultivation until the plants are large enough to interfere with it.

Thinning is important. Take out the weaker, slow growing ones and favor the sturdy, healthy seedlings.

When watering the garden do not sprinkle lightly every night. This does more harm than good. If the plants need water, soak them thoroughly once a week, making sure that the water penetrates as deep as the roots.

Watch carefully for insect pests. Spray with arsenate of lead for leaf-eating insects, and with Black Leaf 40 for plant lice.

Eagle Attacks Airplane

An airplane piloted by Captain Lestuck of Geneva was attacked by an eagle. The pilot finally shot the bird.

Jackdaw Upsets Weather

A mischievous jackdaw tampered with the recording wires of an English weather bureau, upsetting all the experts' calculations.

At Manhattan, Mont., are some of the largest barley farms in the world.

DYE OLD DRESS
COAT, SKIRT WITH
"DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweater, covering, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never died before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

WHEN A NATION SLUMPS

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 14 Is "Hezekiah Leads His People Back to God"—II Chron. 30:1-27.

BY WILLIA MT. ELLIS.

OUR self-centered western world received a distinct shock when Lloyd George, at Genoa, definitely declared the possibility or likelihood of another European war at an early date, involving all nations. The prospect is too horrendous to contemplate; most of us have been shutting our eyes to realities, ever since the Paris conference. We have assured ourselves that the late war was the last war; and that, somehow, without any relation to our individual character or behavior, peace has come to abide and that all the major ills of humanity are somehow to be cured.

We have been, and for the most part still are, blind to the dangerous state of the world. What is moving in all minds of the masses has been of as little concern to educated persons as what is doing in the councils of unregenerate statesmen. It seems never to have occurred to most of us that there is a real unity in the ills of our time; and that all that ails us, from sinister politics at the top to crass immortality at the bottom, is susceptible to the one remedy. National and international leadership have been singularly blind to the only possible cure for the critical illness of our present world.

Call in the Old Doctor.

There is nothing new wrong with mankind. In spite of all our modern complications of life, humanity is still unchanged in the great essentials. We still sin the old sins and answer to the old impulses. What has gone wrong with the 20th century after Christ does not differ substantially from what went wrong with the Jewish people in the seventh century before Christ. King Hezekiah of the long ago prescribed the only cure that will work today.

Our lesson story is, to us, only an incident, unimportant in itself, in the life of a wayward little nation along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, more than 2,500 years ago. Intrinsically, it is not worth the attention of the many millions who will study it. Yet it is of surpassing importance as a symbol and type of the causes and cure of present-day difficulties. In our hour of perplexity and peril, we do well to call in old Doctor Hezekiah, wise king of Judah, and devout disciple of Jehovah.

The thing that was wrong with the Jews is one and the same as the thing that is wrong with Genoa and with business and with society and with the variegated yet unified life of this whole world. Political imperialism, industrial obscurantism and social flapperism all have their roots in the same cause. That cause is unsocial human selfishness and a disregard for the supreme law of the living God. Because nations and individuals have repudiated the sovereign rights of Jehovah, with the inevitable implications of justice and benevolence, the chastising hand of retribution is upon humanity today. Once more we are learning that to go away from God is to go into trouble. May we at the same time learn that to return unto him is the way of peace and recovery.

Nationalism and Moral Leadership.

Correspondents at Genoa are cabling that the present world struggle is between the conflicting ideas of nationalism and internationalism. It is significant that, as our lesson implies, the Lord has always used nations for the working out of his purposes on the earth. National leadership carries with it moral responsibility. The Hebrew prophets, such as Isaiah, who was King Hezekiah's counsellor, were flaming patriots. A sense of the nation's needs was usually an inciting factor in religious awakenings. To muse over this old story from Jewish history, and over the present plight of people everywhere, is to wonder whether our men in high public places have not fallen short in spiritual vision and leadership.

When Hezekiah came to the throne of Judah, he found the nation in a bad way. The temple worship had been neglected, the temple itself was in a sorry state of disorder and filth, and religion generally had suffered a slump. The priests had become ignorant and indifferent. Heathen practices had again bloomed into full flower, despite previous reforms. People, like plants, deteriorate when left to themselves. When freest from social and legal restraints men and women revert to their worst possibilities. "Personal liberty" holds dangerous possibilities.

King Hezekiah did what our own world needs most to do—he sought a revival of religion. With Assyria on the East hovering over the nation, ready to pounce upon its prey, the king perceived that a fundamental cleansing and unification of the people was essential. So he provided for a complete housecleaning of the neglected temple, and for a restoration of the forms of worship provided by Moses, and for an overthrow of heathen places and practices, all culminating in a grand celebration of the Passover. Not all the people responded, especially from the northern kingdom; and not all were properly prepared, but the good Jehovah accepted their intentions.

What It All Means.

For you and me, and for every thoughtful and privileged citizen of this new world of opportunity, the scrap of Old Testament history means only one thing: namely, the way out of the mess into which the world has got itself, is the way back to the Father in Heaven who is also the Lord of Hosts. A revival of religion, with all that it implies of made-over lives and new conduct, is the basic need of our troubled time. What brings this tremendous truth closer home is the clear teaching that the revival must begin with the church, which needs cleansing; and with the priesthood, which needs a new fitness for the great opportunity.

Politicians and officeholders have a responsibility, too; but before we fill our minds with their shortcomings let us assure ourselves that right where we are, in our own home, neighborhood, Bible class, church, the deep-born revival must begin. The first step toward saving Europe and Asia and the world is to make a new man of the person who wears our own hat.

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Boy Prince Accused

In defending his wife's suit for divorce, Walter E. I. Nourilyan, a London solicitor, accused Prince Ibrahim Said Frazil, a young Egyptian, of wrecking his home.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

$5 to $10 DAY gathering evergreens, roots and herbs in the fields and roadside; book and prices free. Botanical, 456 West Haven, Conn.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

$135 month. Become Railway Mail Clerks. Big opportunity. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

The Middleman Makes the Profit

Be the middleman and sell Nomis Knit Guaranteed Hosiery direct from mill to consumer. Write Dept. Z,

Nomis Knitting Mills

34 So. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sales agents wanted in every county to give all or spare time. Positions worth $750 and $1,500 yearly. We train the inexperienced. Novelty Cutlery Company, 138 Bar st., Canton, Ohio.

AGENTS.

AGENTS — $4 an hour for your spare time. Write for canvassers' outfit containing 18 samples of guaranteed line of pure Food Flavors, Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Preparations, etc. Sell in every home. Big repeaters. Steady income. Send for sample case today. Light weight. Beautiful appearance. American Products Co., 5787 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SALESMEN

Easy to sell Groceries, Paints, Automobile Oils, Roofing, Stock Food to consumers from samples; no capital or experience necessary; steady, profitable work; commissions advanced; satisfaction guaranteed; 50 years in business. Write for particulars, Loverin & Browne Co., Wholesale Grocers, 1776 So. State st., Chicago, Ill.

Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets reorders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

We pay big money for finishing pillow tops. Experience unnecessary. Stamp for particulars. Nileart Co., 2222 Spyrun, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

PATENTS

Patents—Booklet free. Highest references; best results; promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

**$300 Gets Poultry Farm
In Beautiful Resort Section**

12 Acres in convenient location; good neighbors, handy markets, healthful surroundings; plenty of room for all sorts of truck, berries and fruit; unlimited opportunities for poultry; pasture, apple orchard; good cottage, garage, poultry house. Owner writes "sell for $600," half cash. See details and photo page 57 Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

JAPANESE TO VISIT U. S. LAST

Orientals to Judge America by Standards Seen in European Tour.

"See America last," is the revised slogan of the Japanese tourist.

Reports of steamship bookings just received in Washington from Tokio indicate that the Japanese going abroad for the first time is reversing the old order of things by taking passage to Europe and returning by way of the United States. First-class cabins on all Europe-bound steamship lines are booked in advance until July, the reports say, while traffic on the trans-Pacific lines is said to have slumped materially.

Japanese officials say this marked increase in the number of tourists going directly from Japan to Europe does not indicate any falling off in the number of Japanese visitors to America. It merely means that there is a growing conviction among Japanese travelers that it is better to visit Europe first in order that their impressions of America may be had in the light of a previous knowledge of the Old World.

Heretofore the usual custom for a Japanese planning a world tour has been to go first to San Francisco or Seattle, cross the United States by rail and embark at New York for Liverpool or Brest, and, after 'doing Europe," to return by way of the Suez Canal.

The crowded condition of the European lines, as compared with that of the trans-Pacific routes, also is accounted for in part by the fact that, while there have been considerable increases in passenger facilities in the trans-Pacific service especially in view of the establishment of United States Shipping board lines, there have been virtually no additions to the Japan-European service.

The increase in the total amount of round-the-world passenger traffic is explained by the fact that many Japanese business men apparently are availing themselves of the lull in business at home to take long delayed business inspection trips abroad.

ALLIES TO HALT DYE DELIVERIES TO U. S.

The reparations committee has notified the state department at Washington that it will terminate the delivery of German dyes to the Textile Alliance of America on June 30. Unless the department officially designates the alliance or some other American agency by that time, the committee probably will appoint a committee to select a medium through which the dyes can be sold in America. This decision was taken after the commission had waited nearly six months for the United States government to approve the alliance's arrangement with the commission.

Comets vary in their speed, like trains. The great comet of 1882 traveled 298 miles a second. Halley's comet does not travel so fast—roughly, about 50 miles a second less.

It is just 25 years since wireless telegraphy was discovered by Marconi.

pectacles
on ten days trial
REE

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Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improving Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. pare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the extra-large e in these latest-style sight-improving spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improving Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

ands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye sight-improving spectacles—have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, Sight-Improving Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread est-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all e if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

ou like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style sight-improving spectacles, go out the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you can take away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain to you as you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, sight-improving spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

y I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, sight-improving spectacles again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you know the old "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you worn these latest-style spectacles and have found them more sight-improving to your own eyes than spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only ask- to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, sight-improving spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

RICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dep't. 16 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, sight-improving complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and in every way you have mentioned above, find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them un- sider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them, and you to take my word as final in this matter. Be Sure to Answer the Following Questions:

old are you? Ans.................... How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans....................
....
.... Post Office....................
Route.......................... Box No.................. State....................
and No. (if any)....................................

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Why TRY to Treat Piles from the Outside?

You Can Not Possibly Reach the Real Trouble With Ointments, Salves, Dilators or Other Local Treatments—They May Ease for the Moment, But Can Never Heal Where They Can Never Reach.

Don't Submit to an Operation—Until You Have Tried Our Easy and Sensible Treatment

No matter how severe your case may be, or of how long standing. The old, stubborn cases, that are supposed to be "incurable" are the very ones we like best to write to us—for we can nearly always count upon those people to be our best friends and boosters after this treatment has made them well.

Neither does it matter where you live nor what your occupation may be—we are as near to you as your mail box, and if you are troubled with piles, this method will give you quick relief and within a short time you will have joined the ranks of the thousands who write us that they feel themselves to be permanently cured.

We want you to understand that the Page Method is DIFFERENT from all others and that it is the ONE MOST RELIABLE and SUREST remedy for the home treatment of piles. Send the coupon NOW while you have the matter in mind and this offer before you.

Don't let anyone persuade you to submit to an operation until you have at least given this internal method a trial and a chance to cure you. A few days' delay will not make your case much harder for the surgeon, and you may not need him at all.

Just Chew This Pleasant Tablet

Money Can Not Buy Many Pleasures for the Man or Woman Suffering from Piles.

There are times when the Certain Relief Afforded by the PAGE PILE TREATMENT Is Worth All the Money In A Bank.

We Can Prove Every Statement That We Make

There is only one sensible, sure and Safe way to treat piles and prevent them from coming back every few weeks to annoy and pain you again. This is by permanently healing them with the Page Internal Treatment. While the Page treatment includes both an ointment and bowel regulator, we tell you frankly and honestly in our directions that these will give but temporary relief—But that Permanent Benefit will come from the Page Pile Tablet. This is a very pleasant tasting tablet and you will enjoy chewing one or two after meals. This System for the Cure of Piles has been sold for More Than a Quarter of a Century and is endorsed in Thousands of Letters Reporting the Cure of cases that seemed beyond hope of relief:

Let Us Send You a Trial Package Absolutely Free. Just Send Us Your Address and Name on the Coupon

This method of treating Piles, from the INSIDE instead of the OUTSIDE, is not a new idea or something that has not been given a thorough test. We quote below a letter received from a patient who suffered from piles for 25 years before trying our method of treatment.

The one BIG recommendation of this method of treatment is the PERMANENCY of the benefits derived.

Don't put off the matter of sending the Coupon, for it will be much better to have this sure relief right at hand the next time your piles bother you than to hunt around for our address and then wait two or three days for the package to reach you. So send your name and address NOW, to E. R. Page Co. 423 HPage Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Aged 88—Suffered for Years

"I want you to know what your treatment has done for me. I had suffered with piles for many years and used suppositories and all kinds of treatments, but never got relief until I tried yours. Am now completely cured. Although I am 88 years old and the oldest active blacksmith in Michigan, I feel years younger since the piles left me. I will surely recommend it to all I know who suffer this way. You can use my letter any way you wish and I hope it will lead others to try this wonderful remedy."

Yours truly,
Homer, Mich. J. L. LYON.

Only One Effective

"I wish to express my appreciation of your pile cure. Have doctored with different doctors but will say have found your cure the only effective one."

Respectfully yours,
HIRAM GRAY,
Pleasant City, Ohio.

Bleeding Piles for Six Years

"Your Pile Tablets are surely wonderful. I was troubled with bleeding piles, off and on, for six years; couldn't get anything to cure them until I read your ad. in the daily paper. The sample must have cured me—I haven't been bothered since."

Yours truly,
MRS. M. J. MANBECK.
R. R. 2, Box 96,
San Bernardino, Calif.

Suffered 25 Years

"It gives me great pleasure to write and tell you I am troubled no more with piles. I am 64 years of age and have suffered for over 25 years; have tried all kinds of Ointment, etc., without success.

You are at liberty to use my name in reference to your Pile Cure and also my photograph, which I am sending you.

JOHN W. SHUMAN.
1445 N. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctors Recommended An Operation

"I was a sufferer from piles. Two doctors had said there was nothing that would do me any good but an operation. First I tried a sample of your Pile Treatment and was greatly relieved. Then I ordered a regular Treatment and now I feel that I am cured. I advise all people who suffer with piles to take the Page Treatment."

Sincerely yours,
J. W. SHORES.
Box 25, Tallassee, Ala.

Coupon for Free Proof Package

E. R. Page Co.,
423 H Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Without any cost or obligation on my part, please send me a trial package of your Combination Treatment for Piles.

Name ....
Address ....
Town.............................. State....................

NEW'S DEFEAT NOT SEEN AS HARDING BLOW

G. O. P. Leaders in Capital Find No Opposition to Administration in Indiana Vote.

Washington politicians are busy trying to explain the defeat of Senator Harry New by former senator Albert J. Beveridge in the Indiana primary.

New's defeat was unexpected in Washington. Beveridge was not conceded even a look in and when news of the result reached Washington politicians began trying to dope out the reason for the upset. Beveridge has been considered a dead one politically since 1912 when he ran for governor of Indiana on the Progressive ticket. His opponents at that time were Samuel Ralston on the Democratic ticket, and Winfield T. Durbin, a Republican. Ralston was elected by a large plurality. By a strange coincidence Ralston won the Democratic nomination for senator in last week's primary over four other candidates and he and Beveridge oppose each other in the election next November.

Among the reasons assigned in Washington for New's defeat are the following:

Dissatisfaction among Indiana voters with the Harding administration.

Failure of the friends and supporters of Senator James E. Watson to rally to New's support.

Senator New's vote against the ousting of Senator Newberry of Michigan from the senate.

Old Scandal Blamed.

A scandal of several years ago which involved a son of Senator New and is supposed to have caused women voters to swing to Beveridge.

None of these explanations adequately accounts for the Indiana result. In the first place eight out of the 13 Republican congressmen who had opposition for renomination were victorious and observers say that this shows the Indiana voters did not defeat New out of a desire to repudiate President Harding. New is known as a close personal friend of the President, but President Harding maintained a hands-off attitude and throughout the campaign there never was an intimation that the White House favored New over Beveridge or was taking the slightest part in the primary campaign. Beveridge made his campaign upon regular lines and at no time posed as an anti-administration candidate. The old standpat Progressive alignment was not noticeable during the campaign.

As for the charge that Senator Watson and his friends secretly aided Beveridge, there is not the slightest indication that the Watson crowd did any such thing. The Beveridge and Watson factions are proverbial enemies in Indiana, and while Watson and New engaged in a bitter primary fight in 1918, which left some ill feeling, that breach was healed long ago. New's friends say Watson played fair in the present campaign.

Newberry Vote Small Issue.

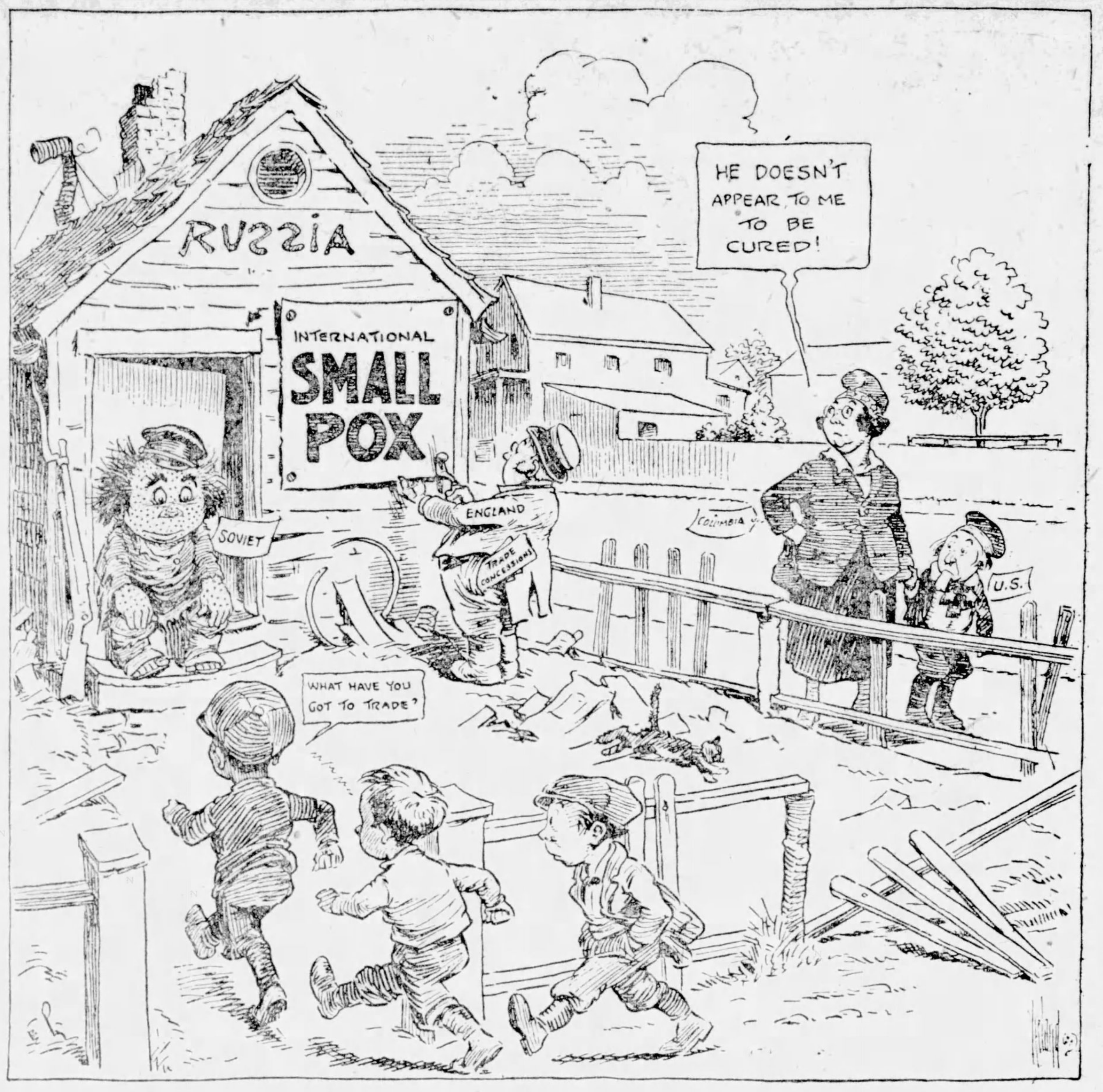
As for the Newberry case and the scandal in Senator New's family, neither is looked upon as having figured decisively in the result. Little attention was paid to Senator New's vote in the Newberry case during the campaign, although it was referred to a few times. It was not an important issue, however, and not regarded as such by any one familiar with the campaign.

New had the active support and backing of the Indiana governor and state officials, the Republican state central committee, nearly all of the county chairmen in the state and the various federal office holders in Indiana, practically all of whom were named with his approval. None of the congressmen took part in the senatorial campaign, but it was a matter of common knowledge that all favored New over Beveridge. In spite of this overwhelming political backing, New was beaten.

The only politician of influence in Indiana who supported Beveridge was Lew Shanks, the eccentric and versatile mayor of Indianapolis, who swung all the forces of his city administration behind Beveridge.

As Washington politicians size up Beveridge's victory, it is not attributable to any well defined reason, but simply to an unaccountable spell of perversity which seized Indiana Republicans and caused them to vote for a change. These observers say that the personalities of the two men had an important bearing in this connection, as Beveridge is an eloquent orator, a spectacular campaigner and of a mercurial temperment, which appeals to the discontented voter, while New is not an orator and combines in his personality a strange mixture of bluntness and diffidence, which places him at great disadvantage in a campaign where he faces a brilliant and adroit antagonist.

Lifting the Quarantine



—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES RADIO BROADCASTING PERMANENT

Radio telephone broadcasting is recognized by the government as a permanent institution and every opportunity will be given for its development and improvement.

All of the various branches of radio telephone and telegraph services are recognized and are given their particular places in the final report of Secretary Hoover's radio conference committee.

Resolutions adopted include those radio laws amended to give the secretary of commerce adequate legal authority for the effective control of the establishment of all radio transmitting stations except amateur, experimental and government stations, and of the operation of all non-government radio transmitting stations.

The conference committee expressed a desire that the present authority of the secretary of commerce over the operation of radio transmitting stations be extended and that he be granted authority to control the construction or establishment of certain classes of radio stations.

Regarded as Utility

Radio communication is regarded by the committee as a public utility and, as such, should be regulated and controlled by the government in the public interest. The conference also expressed the opinion that the types of apparatus most effective in reducing interference should be made freely available to the public without restriction.

In the allocation of wave length bands, private broadcasting, which includes the popular radio concerts now being sent out all over the country, is given the range from 285 to 485 meters, with the suggestion that this assignment will, in general, involve keeping the zones from 285 to 315 meters and from 425 to 475 meters open in the coastal regions.

It is also suggested that, in border regions, account should be taken of the wave lengths used in neighboring countries, and that these should be suitably protected by a locally unused band of adjacent wave lengths.

Recommendation is made, in the interest of reducing the rapidly increasing bugbear of interference, that the power of the private broadcasting stations be limited to that permitting a 50 mile range, with such stations of the same or overlapping wave lengths being at least 150 miles apart.

To Control Broadcasting

In addition to the popular entertainment broadcasting stations, places are provided for government, public and toll broadcasting stations. The first named includes broadcasting stations operated by government departments. The second are stations operated by public institutions, including state governments, political subdivisions thereof and universities and such others as may be licensed for the purpose of disseminating informational and educational service. Toll broadcasting is that where a charge is made for the use of the transmitting station. Private broadcasting signifies broadcasting without charge, by the owner of a station, as a communication company, a store, a newspaper, or such other private or public organization or person as may be licensed for the purpose of disseminating news, entertainment and other service.

In the allocation of wave lengths government and public broadcasting is fixed at from 1850 to 2050 and from 1050 to 1500 meters, the same service 200 miles or more from the coast, 700 to 750 meters, the same service 400 miles or more from the coast, 650 to 700 meters, private and toll broadcasting, 285 to 485 meters and 100 to 150 meters.

It is also recommended that the secretary of commerce assign a specific wave length to each radiophone broadcasting station, except government stations.

Increased opportunities for development will be accorded amateurs if the conference recommendations with regard to increased wave lengths are adopted.

The wave length for amateur stations is fixed at from 150 to 275 meters, with divisions according to the method of transmission employed. Damped wave stations, the old familiar spark transmitters, would be assigned to the lowest band, interrupted or modulated continuous wave radio telegraph stations the next band, radio telephones stations the next, and finally unmodulated continuous wave radio telegraph stations the band of highest wave lengths.

To Have Inspectors

Recommendation is made that for the purpose of self policing among amateurs, amateur deputy radio inspectors be created, elected from their number of the amateurs in each locality; that upon receipt of notice of such election the Radio inspector in charge of the district shall appoint the person chosen as deputy inspector, serving without compensation or for $1 a year if compensation is legally required; that the duty of such deputy inspector shall be to endeavor to accomplish, under the direction of the inspector, observance of the radio communication laws and regulations of the United States and the observance of such local co-operative measures as are agreed to in each community for the minimization of interference; and that the deputy inspector be clothed with whatever authority as may be necessary in the opinion of the radio inspector.

The wave lengths bands allocated by the conference committee are transoceanic radio telephone experiments, 5,000 to 6,000 meters; fixed service radio telephony, 2,850 to 3,300; mobile service radio telephony, 2,500 to 2,650; government broadcasting, 1,850 to 2,050; fixed station radio telephony, 1,550; to 1,650; aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, 1,500 to 1,550; government and public broadcasting, 1,050 to 1,500; radio beacons, 950 to 1,050; aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, 850 to 950; radio compass service, 750 to 850; government and public broadcasting (200 or more miles from sea coat), 700 to 750; government and public broadcasting (400 or more miles from sea coast), 650 to 700; marine radio telephony, 650 to 750; aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, 500 to 525; government and public broadcasting, 485 to 495; private and toll broadcasting, 285 to 485; restricted special amateur radio telegraphy, 310; city and state public safety broadcasting, 275 to 285; technical and training schools, 200 to 275; amateur telephony and telegraphy, 150 to 275; private and toll broadcasting 100 to 150; reserved, below 100 meters.

QUEEN DELAYS TRIP TO U. S.

Rumanian Ruler Must Stay Home for Coronation and Girl's Wedding.

Queen Marie of Rumania probably will be obliged to defer her long-contemplated trip to the United States until next year.

She had hoped to visit New York prior to the coronation of herself and King Ferdinand, which will take place on August 16, but the wedding of her second daughter Marie, to King Alexander of Jugoslavia, early in June, will make it impossible.

The popular Rumanian queen desires to express her warm appreciation and thanks for the many invitations she has received from women's civic societies, other organizations and personal friends in the United States urging her to visit America this year.

She has even had invitations from motion-picture concerns, one of which offered her a flattering sum to appear in an American scenario as "Queen of the Movies." She obviously had to decline these novel tenders.

The coronation ceremonies, which will take place in the heart of the beautiful Transylvanian Alps, will be on a scale of lavishness and regal grandeur hitherto unknown in the Balkans. A magnificent cathedral of Byzantine designs, costing millions of francs has been especially erected in Sibiu for the crowning of Europe's most beautiful Queen and King Ferdinand. The Rumanian parliament has appropriated an immense sum for the event. Most of the reigning sovereigns and heads of state throughout Europe have been invited. It is hoped President Harding will send someone to represent the United States.

To Help Fix War Rules

John Bassett Moore, former counselor of the state department and now a member of the newly created international court of justice, has been appointed to represent the United States on the rules of warfare commission authorized by the arms conference.

Poker Supplants Bridge

The good old American game of poker has replaced bridge whist as the evening amusement in many smart English homes.

CHECK FLOODS WITH FORESTS

U. S. Buys 1,700,000 Acres to Grow Trees at Stream Sources.

Systematic forestry as a flood-prevention measure has resulted in the purchase of more than 1,700,000 acres of forest lands by the United States government.

More than 2,000,00 acres more have been approved for purchase and will be added to the national forests.

One of the largest tracts purchased is 400,000 acres in northern Pennsylvania. By reforesting these burned and cut-over lands, it is expected so to control the headwaters of the Allegheny river as to lessen in coming years the dangers from floods along the Ohio river, into which the Allegheny empties. The present lack of forests causes the snows to melt rapidly, resulting in vast flood damage.

This tract is to be known as the Allegheny National Forest.

Most of the land purchased and approved for purchase under the Weeks forestry act of 1911 lies in the states of Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The reforestation, to be accomplished jointly by the federal and state governments, is intended to protect the headwaters of 12 important systems. This work not only will be a tremendous aid in flood-prevention but will benefit river navigation and promote water-power development.

Besides the Ohio, other rivers to be protected will be the Connecticut, Androscoggin, Saco and Merrimac—all in New England—and the Monongahela, which, with the Allegheny, has been the chief source of the floods so disastrous to Pittsburgh.

The reforestation program is being directed by the national forest reservation commission, of which Secretary of War Weeks, author of the Weeks act, is chairman. Other members are Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire, Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee, Congressman Willie C. Hawley of Oregon, Congressman Gordon Lee of Georgia and W. W. Ashe of the United States forest service, who is secretary.

Genuine BAYER Aspirin

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin 5 gr. each The Bayer Company, Inc. 117 Hudson St. N.Y.

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Headache Colds Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
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NAVAL BILL IS HELD UNJUST

Old Officers in Auxiliary Dropped — No Provision for Retirement.

Nearly 400 naval reserve and auxiliary officers in active duty will be separated arbitrarily from the service July 1 without provision for the future, under terms of the navy appropriation bill which has passed the house.

Included in this number of officers are 59 old-time officers who compose the Naval Auxiliary service, organized in 1898 for the Spanish-American war. They were placed in charge of naval supply ships, all officers of the regular naval establishment being needed for battleships.

When organized, officers in the auxiliary service were accorded the same privileges as the regulars, with longevity pay and other benefits. In the emergency of 1917 Congress legislated these auxiliary officers into the newly-organized naval reserves. This deprived them of their longevity pay and other benefits and placed them on a par with volunteer officers of little or no service record.

The navy appropriation bill made no provision for these 59 auxiliary reservists who had served in both the Spanish-American and World war. It is claimed for them that their service should give them a status identical with or superior to that of many younger regular officers.

No Retirement Pay.

Legislation already enacted and bills pending before the house naval affairs committee provide for pensioning regular combat officers and for retirement at 60 years of age or for length of service. No retirement pay or other benefits are provided for the 59 officers who composed the old naval auxiliary service, many of whom are nearing the 60-year age limit.

These auxiliary officers have appealed to President Harding in an effort to correct this alleged gross discrimination. Letters of protest, in effect a round robin have been mailed by each officer to the white house.

It is expected the fight will be carried to the senate naval affairs committee, where the work of the house appropriations committee is to undergo careful revision. Friends of the old naval officers expect the senate to grant relief from the apparent injustice.

Regular Officers Retained

It was decided by the appropriations committee that the better policy was to retain in active service as many regular navy officers as possible and to force removale or separations from among the reservists. This plan was followed, and pay authorized by the bill is restricted to regular officers of the navy, with some few exceptions.

Commander William Prideaux of the training ship Rappahannock at San Diego, Cal., is one of the auxiliary officers who has written the President. He was first officer of the supply ship Zafrio, which went with Admiral Dewey's fleet into Manila Bay May 1, 1898, and has been in naval service since.

"I have full faith," said Commander Prideaux, "that congress and the administration will correct the lack of provision for us in the pending legislation when our long years of faithful service are brought to their attention."

Pioneer Swiss Bell Ringer Dead at 89

The last of the famous Swiss bell ringers, first exhibited in this country by Phineas T. Barnum, is dead.

Martin Freeberthyser, 89, for many years sole survivor of the troupe which entertained the late President Martin Van Buren during his retirement, succumbed to the infirmities of old age. Burial was in Valhalla cemetery, St. Louis.

The original Swiss bell ringers were Conrad Freeberthyser, four sons and four others. At the age of 19, Freeberthyser, a Swiss, entered the army of Hesse-Cassel, then under the protectorate of Elector Frederick William II, and he so entertained the Elector that he became known as the "Great Musician" and was given a gold cross with an inscription expressing the ruler's esteem.

The Freeberthyser family, the father, mother, six sons and five daughters, came to the United States in 1848, and their company was soon organized under the management of P. T. Barnum.

Footmen Fashion Changes

Plush-clad British footmen, with knee breeches and powdered hair, are in the discard. Now they wear plain black suits. Reason: economy.

Germans Losing Out in Fight for Trade

Germany's drive for world trade, which has been causing a mild panic in the centers of trade in other lands, and for a while landed German goods in foreign ports in almost pre-war volume, seems to be waning.

Advancing costs in Germany, an inevitable though tardy result of the decline in marks, has now reached a point where the German finds he has little advantage over other nations in production expense, while the real economic ills of the nation are swiftly making themselves felt.

March reports to the department of commerce at Washington show German imports exceeding exports by 8,600,000 marks. During the Winter months reports showed a trade balance in favor of the Teutons.

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Prosecutor at 25

Fred J. McCoy has been appointed prosecuting attorney of Tyler county, W. Va., at 25 years of age, making him probably the youngest man in the country to hold such a position. West Virginia university claims the honor of having trained him. He graduated little more than two years ago.

BRITISH INCOME TAX LIKE U. S.

Comparison Shows Very Similar Conditions of Levying Revenue.

Reduction of the British income tax, from six shillings on the pound to five shillings, brings the tax levied by Great Britain nearer to the American basis, comparisons made by internal revenue bureau experts show.

A comparison of the supertax rates levied by Great Britain and the United States will show, officials said, that the United States levies a higher rate of supertax on the large incomes than Great Britain does, but a comparison of the normal tax shows that Great Britain levies a much higher rate of normal income tax and the exemptions are much smaller.

Before the announcement of the new British budget, the normal tax in force in Great Britain was six shillings with reduced rates applicable where income fell in certain prescribed limits. No tax is imposed by the British on incomes which do not exceed 130 pounds, while between 130 and 1,000 pounds certain allowances may be claimed similar to the personal exemption and credit and dependents allowed by the federal income tax law in the United States. Reduced rates are charged on the residue of the income after allowances are deducted ranging from two shilling three pence between 130 pounds and 500 pounds up to six shillings on 2,500 pounds and over.

The normal tax imposed by the United States is at the rate of four per cent on the first $4,000 taxable net income and 8 per cent on all in excess of that amount, the taxable net income being the net income less the personal exemption and credit for dependents.

Supertax is imposed by Great Britain on incomes exceeding 2,500 pounds, the rate ranging from one shilling on every pound of the first 500 pounds of the excess up to 4 shillings six pence on every pound of remainder over 2,000 pounds.

The supertax now enforced in the United States begins with one per cent of the income in excess of $1,000,000, but effective this calendar year the rates are reduced to one per cent in excess of $6,000 up to and including 50 per cent in excess of $200,000.

MAN, 82, HIKES FAR TO SOLICIT PENSION

L. N. Kaster, 82, veteran of the Civil war, stopped in Cleveland on his way from the Dayton Soldiers' Home to Washington, where he will personally plead for a pension, which, he says, has been denied him unjustly. Kaster is walking the entire distance and is making about 25 miles daily.

He says that he served throughout the war with Company B, First South Dakota Infantry, but, through some mixup in the records, has failed to receive a pension.

He hopes to lay his case personally before the President.

SAYS SLEUTHS TRAIL SOLONS

Sensational Charges Made Against Daugherty by Former Employe.

A number of sensational charges including the allegation that Congressman Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, and Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota are being shadowed by department of justice agents were made in an open letter addressed to Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty last week by Captain H. L. Scaife, a former investigator for the department of justice.

Captain Scaife supplied Congressmen Woodruff and Johnson with much of the information upon which the two representatives base their charge that the department of justice has been negligent in proceeding against individuals and corporations which defrauded the government out of millions of dollars on war contracts.

Demands Daugherty Answer.

In his letter to the attorney general Scaife asks that Daugherty answer a number of questions touching upon recent activities in the department of justice. Scaife says that the charges that have been made in the house by Woodruff and Johnson are so serious that the public is entitled to the information which he seeks and that the attorney general should reply or resign his office.

Scaife in his letter to Daugherty asks that the attorney general answer a number of questions, among them the following:

Whether or not Woodruff, Johnson and Scaife are being shadowed by government detectives?

Whether H. F. Crawford, an agent of the department of justice followed two bags of mail from the office of Congressman Woodruff to the Washington postoffice and there examined the contents of the bag?

Whether or not one of the highest salaried employes of the bureau of investigation is Recellar R. Grey, colored, who has been in the employ of Daugherty for years as a chauffeur and valet and whether or not Grey is shadowing Woodruff, Johnson and Scaife?

Men Used Privately.

Whether or not the bureau of investigation in the department of justice is being used for private purposes by certain government officials such as the collection of private debts and in attempts to discredit those who have endeavored to furnish the department of justice with evidence on which to base prosecutions?

Whether or not Jesse Smith, prominent Ohio Republican has access to the files of the department and maintains an office there with stenographers and other facilities supplied at government expense?

Scaife also asks the attorney general to affirm or deny previous charges.

That war fraud cases are lying dormant in the department in spite of the fact that the evidence is competent to warrant prosecutions.

He also repeats the charge, that, war fraud cases are in the hands of individuals in the department who are not in sympathy with efforts to bring guilty individuals to justice.

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